



FROM EGYPTIAN TO EGYPTIANIZING IN CYPRIOT GLYPHTIC OF THE LATE BRONZE AGE

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ABSTRACT

The 228 contextualized seals at Enkomi allow for detailed views into how Egyptian seal types were used in the Late Bronze Age (ca. 1650–1050 BCE) in one settlement on Cyprus. Over time the emphasis shifted from Egyptian seal rings and uncarved scarabs and scaraboids in tombs to Egyptianizing designs on Cypriot cylinder and conoid stamp seals that recalled the carved details on the bottoms of scarabs. On Cyprus, the most common seal shape was the cylinder, valued there and in the Near East for its inherent longevity of authority. The scarab, which as an amulet referencing regeneration, was similarly valued for its promise of long-term, continual renewal. People at Enkomi and elsewhere on Cyprus who sought changes in the authority represented by the cylinder seal experimented with the scarab as an acceptable and effective alternative model for crafting new tools of control at the end of the Bronze Age.

The most common seal shape on Late Bronze Age Cyprus was the cylinder. By the end of the period, the stamp seal, in particular the Cypriot conoid seal, had also become a commonly occurring seal shape on the island. The stamp seal continued into the Iron Age when the scarab, based on the shape of the winged dung beetle, and scaraboid, an ovoid seal lacking details of the scarab body, were the most commonly held seal shapes on Cyprus and in much of the Mediterranean.¹ Catalogues of scarabs and Egyptian finger-rings have been included in lists of Egyptian and Egyptianizing objects on Cyprus.²

Here the aim is to examine how the scarab, Egyptian seal rings, other potential Egyptian seal types, and Egyptian or Egyptianizing subject matter on seals came to form part of the Cypriot seal repertoire and whether patterns established in the Late Bronze Age might have played roles in choices made in later periods. Analyzing these highly personal objects, used as amulets and sometimes as sealing tools, sheds light on interconnections between Cyprus and Egypt in the New Kingdom, in particular the way in which distinctly Egyptian objects were understood and integrated within island culture.



Figure 1: Appendix no. 100. Height of sealing surface 1.9 cm. (Department of Antiquities, Cyprus, Enkomi, Dikaios, no. 182). Photographs by the author.

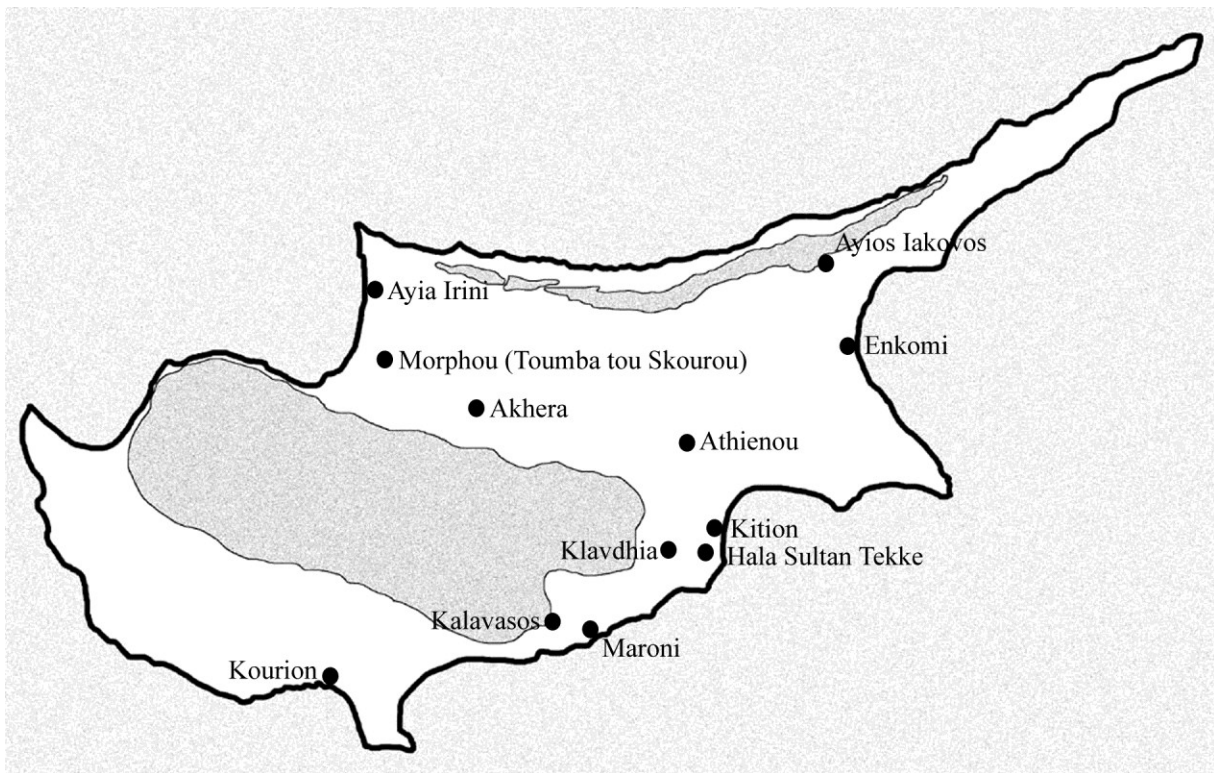


Figure 2: Map of Cyprus with place names mentioned in the text. Map by the author.

Examples of scarabs, Egyptian finger-rings, and other Egyptian seal types come from twelve excavated Late Bronze Age Cypriot (Late Cypriot [LC]) sites,³ but the core of this discussion concerns the full range of 228 seals from well-defined contexts at the extensively excavated settlement of Enkomi, inclusive of its tombs.⁴ Contextual and chronological analysis reveals that scarabs and Egyptian seal rings there seem to have changed in meaning through time, with the iconography of scarabs playing a key role in how the subject matter of some Cypriot conoid and cylinder seals developed toward the end of the Bronze Age. Interest in the carved designs on the bottom sides of scarabs came to eclipse the significance of the scarab beetle shape. It was not until later in the first millennium BCE that the scarab body shape would be carved with any frequency on Cyprus.⁵

FROM CYLINDER TO STAMP

In her study of seals from Enkomi, Edith Porada noted the change in seal shape on Cyprus from the cylinder to the stamp at the end of the Bronze Age and linked this change with a shift in geographical orientation from the Near East, including Syria, to the Aegean and Anatolia.⁶ However, a similar shift away from the cylinder also occurred in Mesopotamia, the heartland of cylinder seal manufacture, and other areas of the Near East in the first millennium BCE. The significance of changes in seal shape can be explored further by considering what they imply for the meaning of seals on Cyprus. Elsewhere I have argued that the longevity of authority inherent in cylinder seals, including the greater

authenticity of cylinder seals that were recarved, was understood by seal owners and carvers on Cyprus.⁷ Recarving figural designs on stone cylinder seals is especially prevalent on the island, with long-term ownership passing through families in single households, as seen well in the settlements of Kourion (Episkopi-Bamboula)⁸ and Kition (Kition-Chryso politissa).⁹ The ways in which carvers built on or obliterated earlier scenes are revealing about continuities and discontinuities in power structures. The stamp seal, by contrast, generally had a more final or punctual meaning.¹⁰ Sometimes reset, stamp seals rarely preserve evidence that they were recarved. The variety of stamp seal shapes that were made in the LCIII period suggests a degree of experimentation by people who may have been searching for alternatives to the cylinder seal or at least alternate ways of asserting control. These changes indicate some breaks with longer-term forms of authority on the island, but it is important to remember that they also took place in a context that saw the continued, even expanded, use of the cylinder seal. Similarly in the Near East, in areas where stamp seals were in use in the first millennium BCE, there were renewed adoptions of the cylinder occurring, as in Persia, to assert a longevity of rule.¹¹

The scarab is especially interesting when considered in light of potential stamp seal meanings. The English word, scarab, derives from the Latin, *scarabeus*, which is itself derived from the Greek word for horned beetle, *karabos*. The even earlier term on which these build is the ancient Egyptian word for scarab, *kheperer*, the dung beetle that formed, rolled, and buried balls of dung as food. The Egyptians worshipped the god *Khepri* in the shape of



Figure 3: Plan of Enkomi showing arrangement of Quarters 1E-8W. After Courtois et al. 1986, 3, fig. 1. Key to areas noted on plan that are mentioned in the text: 1. southern rampart (area of enceinte sud); 2. Maison des bronzes (1934); 5. Sanctuary of the Ingot God; 6. French Tomb 5; 7. French Tomb 2; 8. Building 18; 10. Western gate (area of enceinte ouest); 11. Area I of the Cypriot excavations; 12. Maison du trésor des bronzes, 1947; 13. Area III of the Cypriot excavations. For remaining tomb locations see Dalton 2007.

the dung beetle who raised the sun, rolled it across the sky, and buried it at night. In Egypt, the scarab was related to the verb, *kheper*, which means “coming into existence” and “regeneration,” being thus closely tied to the daily cycle of the sun.¹² Scarabs were more often used as amulets than as seals;¹³ the most frequent use of scarabs as seals in Egypt was during the late Middle Kingdom.¹⁴ The meanings of regeneration and renewal might not have been transferred along with the scarab shape to other parts of the ancient world. As in Inga Jacobsson’s seminal study of Egyptian objects on Cyprus, it is often assumed that the scarab in the

Mediterranean was instead important for protection or good luck.¹⁵

The potential regenerative significance of the scarab sets it apart from the punctual finality implied by the later Greek term for stamp seal, *sphragis*, its verb form, *sphragidso*, meaning to approve or confirm as well as to set an end to or close up.¹⁶ Instead, the scarab is linked with a periodic reoccurrence that parallels the way in which many Egyptian scarabs continue to reference kings after their reigns. The patronage and protection of the pharaoh Thutmose III (figure 1), as well as pharaohs such as Ramses II,

remained relevant for later generations. Scarabs such as those inscribed with a ruler's name, showing or naming a god or gods, or representing an animal such as a lion, served as amulets for their owners.¹⁷ As with the long-term authority of the cylinder seal, the potentially long-term regenerative meaning of the scarab might have been understood on Cyprus. A departure from the potential meaning of the scarab in the sense of *keper* on the island is marked by the eventual adaptation of the designs on the bottoms of scarabs for non-scarab-shaped seals such as the Cypriot conoid. Some conoids retained the ovoid shape of the bottom of a scarab and might thus have still aimed to reference renewal,¹⁸ but several have design surfaces that were more fully circular and yet carved with designs that recall scarab subjects.

EGYPTIAN SCARABS, SEAL RINGS, AND OTHER SEAL FORMS ON CYPRUS

Seals of many shapes have been found across the island of Cyprus.¹⁹ Detailed examinations of the total range of possible sealing tools from individual settlements are beginning to highlight local preferences and traditions as well as connections among settlements.²⁰ In order to address on-island patterns and overseas connections, there are several promising bodies of evidence. For overseas connections, the seals found at Hala Sultan Tekke and Enkomi are the most revealing (figure 2). These sites preserve cylinder and stamp seals, including scarabs, ring seals, and Hittite seals, in tomb and settlement contexts. Of these two sites, however, only Enkomi preserves both a long history and a large corpus of seal deposition from the LCI to the end of the LCIII period. Evidence from the settlement at Hala Sultan Tekke primarily dates to the LCIIIA period with some examples in tombs of the LCI and LCII periods. At Enkomi, in addition to sealing tools reflective of Cypriot, mainland Near Eastern, Hittite, and Egyptian traditions, Aegean-type seals have also been found. There are also far greater numbers of seals from settlement contexts through time than at Hala Sultan Tekke. Hence this study focuses on patterns found at Enkomi to assess how Egyptian and Egyptianizing scarabs, scaraboids, rings, and other seal forms reflect connections with Egypt and how people on Cyprus integrated Egyptian ideas about seals into their own repertoire. Some of the patterns noted at Enkomi compare with other sites. Enkomi differs from other places in the larger number of seal-related material, Egyptian, Egyptianizing, and otherwise. Similar studies of seals of all shapes and materials from other sites in the future can test ideas formed through this investigation in order to arrive at a more nuanced view of how seal use differed on the local and regional level.²¹

Apart from a few early locally made stamp seals,²² which might have been used for marking the body or textiles, the earliest seals on Cyprus are imported cylinder seals²³ and a handful of Egyptian scarabs, the earliest of which dates to the 12th dynasty. None of these imported seals, however, have been found in stratified contexts, funerary or settlement, before the LCI period. Hence while a scarab of Sesostri I of the 12th dynasty²⁴ and two

Hyksos period scarabs have been found at Enkomi,²⁵ it is unknown when they went out of use at the site, much less when they came into circulation. All stratified Egyptian scarabs and seal rings at Enkomi are of the 18th, 19th, and 20th dynasties.

Hyksos period scarabs were in circulation both early in the Late Cypriot period when one was placed in a tomb at Toumba tou Skourou (LCI-IIA2)²⁶ and later in the period when one ended up in a tomb at Kition (LCIIC2/IIIA)²⁷ and another in the settlement at Hala Sultan Tekke (LCIIIA2).²⁸ One more Hyksos scarab was in a Late Cypriot tomb at Klavdhia.²⁹ Another possible Hyksos or 18th dynasty scarab was placed in a tomb at Akhera (LCIA2).³⁰ It is the earliest stratified scarab on Cyprus. Also from LCIA contexts are the earliest stratified cylinder seals found on the island.³¹

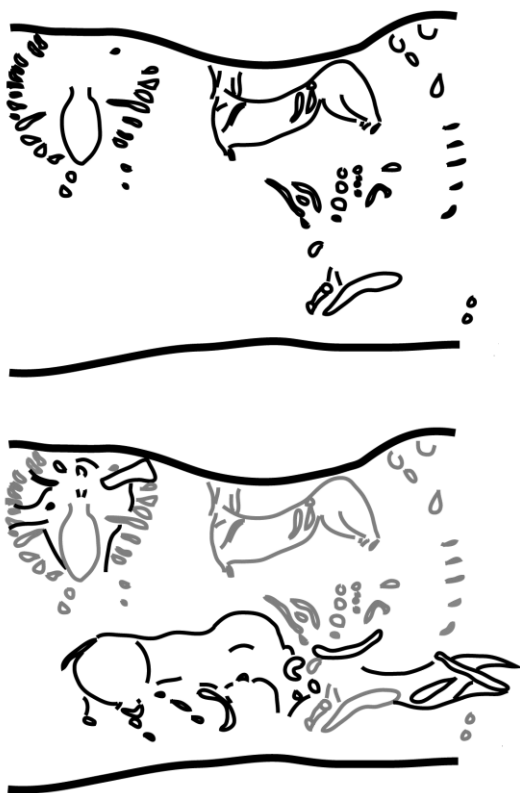
Outside Enkomi, most New Kingdom scarabs and other potential sealing tools of Egyptian type were found at Hala Sultan Tekke.³² Small numbers of New Kingdom scarabs, Egyptian rings, and other Egyptian seal shapes have been found at other sites. From settlement contexts are seven from Hala Sultan Tekke,³³ one from Kition,³⁴ and pieces from Athienou,³⁵ Ayios Iakovos,³⁶ and Kalavassos.³⁷ From tombs are five from Hala Sultan Tekke³⁸ and smaller numbers from Kition,³⁹ Maroni,⁴⁰ Kourion,⁴¹ and Ayia Irini.⁴² Most are late deposits, mainly LCIIC–IIIA. Notable early exceptions are the scarabs at Akhera and Toumba tou Skourou and the finger ring at Ayios Iakovos, all in the northern part of Cyprus. Those from Ayios Iakovos, Athienou, and the settlement at Kition were found in cult contexts.

ENKOMI SEALS

The many seals of various shapes and materials found at Enkomi offer a rich opportunity for looking at seal use through time and across an extensively excavated settlement area. The Appendix below lists 228 seals of various shapes, sizes, and carved details, including those reused for non-sphragistic purposes, and seals used for making impressions, found by the British, Swedish, French, and Cypriot teams. They are in order by find location in the settlement, using the sectors or Quartiers defined by the French team (figure 3). It is possible to locate tombs in relationship to the settlement due to the Engomi Mapping Project by Matthew Dalton.⁴³ Within each Quartier, the seals are listed chronologically by find context, such as a tomb or a stratigraphic layer in a building. Cylinder seals, the most common seal shape, are listed first, followed by other seal types. In addition to the 228 seals listed,⁴⁴ 68 seals were found by these teams on the surface, in association with an unknown tomb, only possibly associated with a defined context, or in a context that could not be located on the plan of the site. A further 15 seals or possible seals were recorded in the British excavations, but their locations are unknown today.⁴⁵ Other seals found or said to be found at Enkomi, such as those uncovered by Alessandro Palma di Cesnola⁴⁶ and chance finds at the site recorded in the Cyprus Museum inventory, are not included.⁴⁷



Figures 4a (above) and 4b (below): a: Appendix no. 11. Height of seal 2.15 cm. a. seal and modern impression; b: first (top) and second (bottom) stages of carving (Department of Antiquities, Cyprus, Enkomi, Dikaios, no. 1230). Photographs and illustrations by the author.



A restudy of all known seals from Enkomi underway by this author focuses on the relationship between patterns in the recarving of cylinder seals and the carving techniques and subjects of other seal shapes. For the purposes of this paper, which focuses more squarely on the questions raised by Egyptian and Egyptianizing seals at the site, the total range of seals is not included in the Appendix because mere presence/absence at Enkomi is less important than seals found in contexts that allow

for an assessment of changes over time and spatial distinctions across the settlement. Seals not included in the Appendix are referenced in the sections below that detail seals by excavation team and shape. One lacuna in seal studies emphasized by Robert Merrillees is the general lack of precise identifications of seal materials. He has worked to address this issue through study of seals in the British Museum⁴⁸ and Cyprus Museum.⁴⁹ Continued work in this area will enhance our understanding of the patterns highlighted in this and other seal studies.

Of the 228 seals in the Appendix, 92 were found in association with tombs and 136 in non-funerary contexts defined at least by Quartier and usually within a more narrowly defined context in the settlement. Of the total of 98 seals found by the British team, 64 are listed in the Appendix because they can be linked with tombs that can be located on a map of the settlement.⁵⁰ These tomb contexts can only be dated within broad periods based on the objects in the absence of finer stratigraphic levels. The British Museum's web publication of the Enkomi material⁵¹ has thoroughly revised the original publication,⁵² uncovering previously unpublished material and revised contextual information that refines and adds to Victor Kenna's study of seals in the British Museum.⁵³ The dates for the tombs provided in the "guide to the collection" in that web publication are used here. It is important also to refer to the excavation notes⁵⁴ and the study of cylinder and conoid stamp seal materials.⁵⁵ Most seals from these excavations are housed in the British Museum, but there are also a few in the Cyprus Museum in Nicosia.⁵⁶ Continued study may lead to the confirmation or association of additional seals there and in the British Museum with specific tombs.⁵⁷

A total of 30 seals were found by the Swedish team, 17 of which are included in the Appendix, having been found in tombs. The original publication of the seals within the excavation report by the Swedish team still stands as the main reference,⁵⁸ but a partial restudy by Dominique Collon serves as an important addition.⁵⁹ Some seals remain unpublished, mentioned only in an inventory.⁶⁰ The dating of the tombs was revised in part by Erik Sjöqvist⁶¹ and later by Paul Åström.⁶² Most seals from these excavations are housed in the Medelhavsmuseet in Stockholm.⁶³

Of the 110 seals found by the French team, 12 were found in tombs, 11 of which appear in the Appendix.⁶⁴ These can sometimes be dated to a narrow time frame. Of the remaining seals, 81 seals and impressions are included in the Appendix because they were found by the French team in contexts associated with the settlement.⁶⁵ Of these, 43 cylinder seals were published by Jacques-Claude Courtois and Jennifer Webb in detail,⁶⁶ offering stratigraphic and associated contextual information as well as detailed iconographical commentary. Most other seals found by the French team can be placed within a Quartier, sometimes without further detail, and often without a firm stratigraphic date.⁶⁷ Claude Schaeffer's interest in seals ensured that they were usually singled out in publications. In addition to excavation reports,⁶⁸ catalogues of objects⁶⁹ and the summary publication, *Enkomi et le Bronze Récent à Chypre*,⁷⁰ are important resources for studying the seals from the French excavations at Enkomi. The

majority of seals from these excavations are in the Cyprus Museum, with seals found in the early years of excavation, before 1957, being in the Musée du Louvre in Paris.⁷¹

The 56 seals and impressions found in the excavations of the settlement by Porphyrios Dikaios⁷² provide the most detailed information about precise find contexts and stratigraphy. Only one of these was found unstratified and is not included in the Appendix.⁷³ The seals were originally published by Edith Porada and Robert-P. Charles.⁷⁴ To these should be added Merrillies's restudy of the seals and other objects from what Dikaios defined as a seal workshop⁷⁵ and his efforts to define the materials used for some of these seals more accurately.⁷⁶ The dating of the levels has been reexamined in the years since the excavation publications. Lindy Crewe's dates for the early levels, Levels IA, IB, and IIA are used here.⁷⁷ For Levels IIB, IIIA, IIIB, and IIIC, this study follows the sequence outlined by Barbara Kling.⁷⁸ The seals are in the Cyprus Museum.⁷⁹

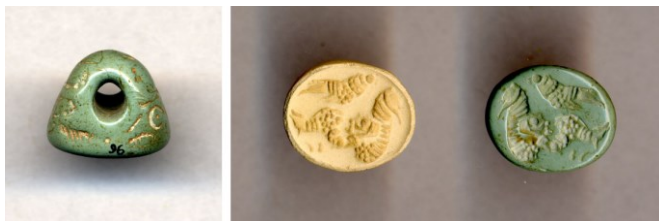


Figure 5: Appendix no. 185. Width of sealing surface 1.6 cm. Photographs © the Trustees of the British Museum (BMGR 1897.4-1.52).

SEAL SHAPES

Of the seals found by the British, Swedish, French, and Cypriot teams, the most common seal shape at Enkomi is the cylinder (130 examples, 111 in the Appendix).⁸⁰ Sometimes these were embellished with gold caps, especially in tomb contexts. In addition to being reset in gold, cylinder seals were often recarved; at Enkomi this is especially characteristic of seals from settlement contexts (figure 4). One cylinder seal impression comes from the settlement (no. 93). A large roller was used to impress a pithos, but unfortunately this piece is without a firm context.⁸¹ Cylinders were primarily carved out of softer stones, but harder stones, especially hematite are attested. Some seals are made of faience or other glazed composition.⁸² Some objects were based on the cylinder, but they were set in such a way that they could not have been used for sealing (nos. 83, 213). Some have no trace of carving (nos. 18, 19, 25, 27),⁸³ two of which (nos. 18, 19) were found in a seal workshop of the LCIIIA period at Enkomi along with cylinders bearing carved decoration (nos. 15, 17) and other stone objects related to seal manufacture.⁸⁴

The total of potential stamp seals is greater than the total of cylinder seals at Enkomi, with a total of 148 examples (102 in the Appendix),⁸⁵ but they are of a great variety of shapes. The most common stamp seal shape is the conoid (55 examples, 35 in the Appendix),⁸⁶ a roughly spherical or ovoid stone cut in half and

pierced through its curved side (figure 5). Most were carved out of soft stones.⁸⁷ One was carved out of hematite (no. 195) and one was made of lead (no. 160). Most bear carved decoration only on the flat base. One, however, has a hatched band around the lower edge (no. 30), another has possible figural decoration all over the curved sides that is now worn (figure 5) (no. 185), and one was carved in the shape of a head (no. 29).



Figure 6: Appendix no. 69. Height of sealing surface 2.0 cm. Photographs © the Trustees of the British Museum (BMGR 1897.4-1.95).

The next most common form of stamp seal is the finger-ring (40 examples, 35 in the Appendix);⁸⁸ these can be divided into several different shapes, six of which incorporate a seal that could, due to its position in the ring or its lack of carved detail, not have been used for making impressions.⁸⁹ Of the finger-rings, 11 are Egyptian or Egyptianizing rings of bronze, silver, or gold (figure 6) (9 listed in the Appendix).⁹⁰ Others of gold are of Greek origin.⁹¹

The scarab outnumbers other less well-attested seal forms (figure 1) (44 examples, 25 in the Appendix)⁹² and to the single examples of scarabs can be added six scarabs and scaraboids that survive as parts of seal rings,⁹³ some clearly not meant for sealing (figure 7). Three unset scarabs were left uncarved on the base (nos. 143, 155, 175). Most scarabs are of glazed steatite, faience, or other glazed composition. Those left uncarved, however, are of carnelian (no. 143, 155) and black stone (no. 175). One uncarved scaraboid of white chalcedony was found on the surface.⁹⁴



Figure 7: Appendix no. 33. Length of scaraboid setting 1.6 cm. (BMGR 1897.4-1.353). Photographs by the author.

One stamp seal draws on the cylinder, transforming a cylindrical stone into a stamp (no. 110). Others are closer to the conoid, but are more pyramidal in shape (nos. 52, 148–149). One is in the shape of an Egyptian bundle-backed stamp (no. 106).⁹⁵ Large rectangular seals leave impressions much larger than other seal shapes (nos. 43, 75, 124, 164). One stalk-handled rectangular stamp (no. 179) finds a parallel in a similar seal without context that bears Egyptian characters.⁹⁶ Two other rectilinear seals were found by the Swedish team with no context.⁹⁷ A Hittite stamp seal (no. 193) was carved out of bone or ivory. Aegean or Aegeanizing shapes were also found. Of two lentoid seals (nos. 20, 221), one (no. 221) was uncarved and the other (no. 20) otherwise resembles the decorations on conoid stamps. A cushion-shaped stamp (no. 71) and a three-sided prism seal (no. 214), both of lapis lazuli, are imports from the Aegean, most likely from Crete. One unusual stamp was made from a pot sherd (no. 165). Three different shapes of stamp seal are attested in seal impressions. Two stamped handles (nos. 1, 167) may have been impressed by scarabs or scaraboids. The design details are unclear. Two loom weights were impressed by a small seal, possibly a finger-ring (no. 102). One pithos was stamped with a relief stamp (no. 2), possibly made of wood.

SEAL CONTEXTS AND CHRONOLOGY

This study emphasizes chronological change taking the settlement of Enkomi as a whole. Nevertheless, some broad contextual patterns across the site highlight details of Egyptian and Egyptianizing seal use at Enkomi. Finer readings of contexts form part of this author's larger restudy of seals from Enkomi, including the ways in which patterns of recarving suggest differences among the settlement areas and tombs.

With the exception of a swivel finger-ring inset with a scarab (no. 228), no signet ring, Egyptian, Egyptianizing, or otherwise, was found in a defined context outside the tombs at Enkomi.⁹⁸ Furthermore, it is likely that no such rings were deposited in tombs after LCIIIC. There is also remarkably little overlap between tombs containing seal rings and those containing cylinder seals. Unfortunately in the tombs that contain both, the evidence was not recorded in such a way that objects could be understood with respect to specific burials or burial periods. Details about these tombs are included in the chronological discussion below. It is possible that those who chose to carry cylinder seals and those who chose to wear seal rings adhered to two different traditions of seal use.

While seal rings were associated mainly with tombs of the LCIIIC period and earlier, unset carved scarabs, with the exception of one from a tomb ranging in date from LCIB–IIC (no. 156),⁹⁹ were found in tomb and settlement contexts of the LCIII period. Most pre-LCIII examples of scarabs bear no decoration on the underside and were set in swivel rings (nos. 33 [figure 7], 34) or left unset (nos. 143, 155). From a late LCIA context there is one impression left by a possible scarab on a handle (no. 1), which may have been part of a vessel imported from the Levant. Like finger-

rings, scarabs were rarely found together with cylinder seals in tombs. They were, however, found together with conoid stamp seals, details of which are mentioned in the chronological discussion below.

One interesting addition to the corpus at Enkomi of scarabs that served no sealing purpose is a composition ring made as a single piece, inclusive of its scarab-shaped top.¹⁰⁰ It may have been found in British Tomb 99 that has a date range of LCI–?.¹⁰¹ Composition rings are broadly dated to the Dynastic period in Egypt.¹⁰² This one takes the form of an immovable swivel ring similar to swivel rings of the New Kingdom, including those from Enkomi. Single-piece composition scarab rings are known from the 18th and 19th dynasties,¹⁰³ making it possible that this example is of the Late Bronze Age, but whether it was deposited before or after LCIII is unknown.¹⁰⁴

Tombs containing Egyptian rings and scarabs were distributed across the settlement. However, in settlement contexts scarabs were concentrated especially in Quartier 4W, which contains Area I excavated and published in detail by the Porphyrios Dikaios, a former Director of the Department of Antiquities of Cyprus. In addition to six scarabs (nos. 92, 94, 100, 103–104, 113), a bundle-backed stamp seal of Egyptianizing design (no. 106) was uncovered here. In the same area, however, were also cylinder seals (nos. 90–91, 95–96, 98, 107–108, 112), including a clay sealing marked with a cylinder seal (no. 93), a stamp cylinder (no. 110), conoid stamps (nos. 97, 99, 101, 105, 109), and loom weights impressed by a seal that might have been a ring (no. 102). This co-existence of seal types, most stratified examples of which were found in LCIII contexts,¹⁰⁵ speaks against any strict division suggested by the tombs. Other scarabs in the settlement were found primarily south of Quartier 4W. Notably no rings or scarabs were found in Quartier 1W, equivalent to Area III of the Cypriot excavations, where stratified evidence for seals dates back to LCIIA and continued through LCIIIB.¹⁰⁶ Egyptianizing designs on stamp and cylinder seals were more broadly distributed within the settlement, suggesting that while imported Egyptian scarabs may have been more concentrated in one part of the settlement, ideas based on their subject matter became more widely accepted. None were found in well-defined cult contexts.¹⁰⁷

The chronological discussion that follows details changes in seal forms and uses at Enkomi from LCI to LCIII based on their date of deposition. For each context the latest possible date is used. Seals often had long periods of circulation. Thus, while several tombs, especially those excavated by the British, include material of LCI date, the deposit of a seal in those tombs could have been much later; some tombs span LCI–III. Furthermore, many contexts are dated broadly to LCII or LCIII, allowing for no closer reading of changes in use and deposit.

LCIA (CA. 1650–1550 BCE) AND LCIB (CA. 1550–1450 BCE)

One seal impression was found in the Cypriot excavations of Area III (Quartier IW). This impression was stamped on a jar

handle (no. 1). Found in a destruction level of Level IA, its deposit dates to the latter part of LCIA. Dikaios postulates that the impression was made by a scarab, using a question mark to highlight his uncertainty.¹⁰⁸ From the scale of the published photograph, the object was about 1.3 cm in length and 1.0 cm in width, dimensions that are similar to the smaller-sized scarabs found on Cyprus, including examples of the Hyksos period, especially one from Toumba tou Skourou with the same dimensions that features a lion on the base.¹⁰⁹ Details of the seal design and vessel fabric and shape are unknown.¹¹⁰ Possibly the stamp was impressed on a vessel made outside of Cyprus. If it is a scarab impression, it is the only evidence for scarab use in Quartier 1W. The stamping of jar handles with scarabs was a Canaanite practice rather than an Egyptian one.¹¹¹ Details of a later stamped impression on a jar handle at Enkomi are unpublished (no. 167).

Only one seal was found in a context that has been assigned specifically to the LCI period (no. 201). It is cylinder made of faience. It was found at the extreme west of cadastral plot 333¹¹² of the settlement, probably in or near Quartier 8W. Claude Schaeffer reports that it came from the earliest level between a foundation and a gutter or channel stone, which he dates broadly to LCI.¹¹³ Schaeffer likens it to seals by the same or a similar hand at Ugarit, one of several products of a faience workshop there,¹¹⁴ and dates it to LCIB (Ugarit Récent I).¹¹⁵

LCIIA (CA. 1450–1375 BCE) AND LCIIB (CA. 1375–1300 BCE)

Other seals might have been deposited at the end of LCIB, but their deposit might instead have been in LCIIA1. Two cylinder seals (nos. 54, 55) were found in the sieves during the excavation of Swedish Tomb 2 and assigned to the first part of the first burial period.¹¹⁶ This deposit is generally dated to LCI by Erik Sjöqvist.¹¹⁷ Paul Åström dates the tomb construction to LCIB but dates the first part of the first burial period to LCIIA1.¹¹⁸ In her study of mortuary ritual on Cyprus, Priscilla Keswani dates the tomb overall to LCIB–LCIIA.¹¹⁹ Dominique Collon compared one of these cylinders, made of faience (no. 54), to a Mitannian style seal from Alalakh.¹²⁰ The other (no. 55), made of a soft stone published as steatite, is possibly of Cypriot manufacture and features signs ascribed to the Cypro-Minoan script.¹²¹ Another cylinder from a context that dates to the end of the LCIB period into early LCIIA is a cylinder seal with strongly defined horizontal lines around the top and bottom defining the carving surface of the cylinder, which has little evidence for carved decoration (no. 90).

One tomb found by the French team, Tomb 2 found in 1949,¹²² contained four finger-rings. This tomb is dated to LCIIA2.¹²³ Two rings of silver bear Egyptian hieroglyphs, one reading “great strength” (no. 114) and the other having *nefer* signs on either side of a scarab beetle (no. 115). Two rings of gold depict a sphinx (no. 116) and quadrupeds on either side of a tree (no. 117). It is a tomb in which many objects of great intrinsic value were found, including over 100 grams of gold¹²⁴ and five Egyptian alabaster vessels.¹²⁵ The alabaster vessels were found with a

skeleton different from the one found with the silver rings.¹²⁶ In general there is not a consistent correlation in tombs at Enkomi between those containing Egyptian or Egyptianizing scarabs and seal rings and those with other Egyptian objects.

One Egyptian blue scarab bearing the name of Amun-Re might have come from another tomb found at point topographique 32 by the French (no. 138). In his publication of the tomb, Jacques-Claude Courtois noted that it was uncertain whether the scarab was part of the tomb’s contents.¹²⁷ The tomb contained material of MCIII–LCIA, LCIB, and LCIIA date. If found in the tomb, this small scarab, of a size (1.2 x 1.0 cm) comparable to that stamped on a jar handle (no. 1), could be the earliest deposited at the site. The date of the scarab itself is uncertain.¹²⁸

Two cylinder seals were found in LCIIA2–IIB contexts in a tomb and the settlement. One is a soft stone cylinder seal came from the second burial group in Swedish Tomb 17 (no. 190). Nearly identical designs of a standing figure, a rearing quadruped with an elongated and linear body, and tree remained in circulation later and were deposited in LCIIIA and possibly in later LCIII contexts (nos. 17, 174). The other is a soft stone cylinder seal found in Area III of the Cypriot excavations (Quartier 1W) (no. 3), the first in a series of stratified cylinder seals from that area of the settlement. Like many of the cylinder seals from the settlement and unlike the majority of cylinder seals from the tombs, this seal was worn and recarved, possibly more than once, attesting to its heavy use and adaptation over time.

Also from an LCIIA2–IIB context in Area III of the settlement was an impression by a relief stamp, possibly made of wood, on a pithos body (no. 2). Stamp impressions of this kind were also found in early Late Cypriot contexts on the north coast.¹²⁹ This part of the settlement is notable for the lack of tombs containing seals and the lack of scarabs and seal rings.

LCIIC (CA. 1300–1200 BCE)

In LCIIC deposits the cylinder was the most frequent seal type with an increasing number coming from settlement (nos. 4 [figure 4], 4–11, 46, 66–67, 91, 139) as opposed to tomb (nos. 31, 153–154, 157–159) contexts. Possibly one cylinder was used during this period to make an impression on a clay sealing affixed to a wooden object, possibly a waxed writing board (no. 93). The sealing was discarded in an early LCIIIA context. Most cylinder seals from the settlement were at least partly recarved, including the seal used to make the impression in clay. Only one was made of faience (no. 139), an import from the Levant. The rest were made of soft dark stone and of those only one is a clear import (no. 46). This Levantine seal (no. 46) has several Egyptianizing features. Area III (Quartier 1W) has the greatest number of cylinder seals (nos. 4–11) and these are stratified throughout Level IIB of the Cypriot excavations. The others were found by the French team in contexts dated to LCIIC except for one, the context of which dates broadly to LCII (no. 67).

The cylinder seals found in tombs include two faience cylinders (nos. 153, 157), one in poor condition (no. 157) and one (no. 153) with a non-figural net pattern. Also found was an Old Babylonian hematite seal that was partly abraded (no. 154) and three soft stone cylinder seals (nos. 31, 158–159), none of which is obviously recarved. The Old Babylonian seal (no. 154) might have been deposited before LCII; it was found by the British in Tomb 57, which has contents that date from the LCIB to the LCIIIC period. One of the soft stone seals (no. 31) was found by the British team in Tomb 67, dated from the LCIA to the LCIIIC period. Three cylinders (nos. 157–159) come from Swedish Tomb 11, dated broadly to LCII because all were found in the sieves rather than in stratified burial contexts.¹³⁰

Several tombs contain seal rings of Egyptian or Egyptianizing (nos. 32–35, 39) and non-Egyptian (nos. 36–38, 56–57, 140–142) designs. One bronze finger-ring featuring Ra and Isis of possible Egyptian manufacture (no. 32) was found in Tomb 67 by the British along with two gold swivel rings set with unengraved scarabs of glazed composition (nos. 33 [figure 7], 34) and one gold ring roughly carved with an Egyptian subject, an ankh (no. 35). These were accompanied by a gold ring with a double bezel and two silver finger-rings, none of which feature Egyptian or Egyptianizing subjects (nos. 36–38). Like Tomb 67, British Tomb 69 dates broadly from LCIA to LCIIIC. In it was one Egyptian bronze finger-ring with a figure of Bes (no. 39).¹³¹

More narrowly dated is Swedish Tomb 3, thought to be an LCIB tomb type, but with objects of the LCIIB–IIC periods.¹³² In disturbed layers was a gold finger-ring published as having a seal of paste, details of which are unknown; while the ring survives today, the seal is missing (no. 57). Also in disturbed layers was a gold ring with quadrupeds on either side of a tree (no. 56) that closely parallels a gold ring found in French Tomb 2 (no. 117). Most closely dated is the deposit of seal rings in Swedish Tomb 18 of the end of the LCIIIC period. A ring featuring a bull was found in side chamber 1 (no. 140). Found in the chamber with the second burial group were a thin gold ring with a roughly engraved fish (no. 141), similar to the carving of the ankh in Tomb 67 (no. 35), and a large gold ring with a striding lion (no. 142).

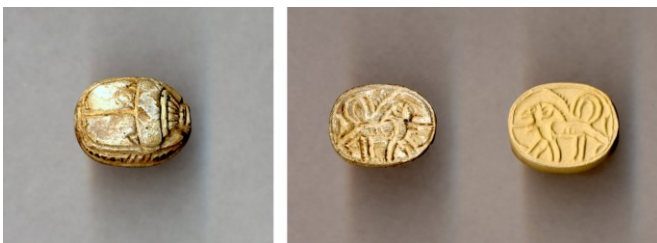


Figure 8: Appendix no. 156. Width of sealing surface 1.8 cm. Photographs © the Trustees of the British Museum (BMGR 1897.4-1.435).

Just as there were two swivel rings set with unengraved scarabs (nos. 33–34) deposited by the end of LCIIIC, there are also two unengraved scarabs of carnelian, one from a tomb found at point

topographique 110 in 1957 by the French team (no. 143) and one found by the British team in Tomb 79 (no. 155). Each of these tombs is broadly dated. The French tomb ranges from LCIA to LCIIIC and Tomb 79 from LCIB to LCIIIC. Also in Tomb 79 was a scarab featuring a striding lion (figure 8) (no. 156). Unlike other scarabs in LCI or II contexts, this scarab has clearly defined decoration on the bottom. It is the earliest deposit at Enkomi known to have preserved a scarab that might have been valued for more than just the scarab shape.¹³³ The lion taken more generally as a single quadruped was to become a popular emblem on Cypriot stamps. Already a sphinx (no. 116) was the subject on a ring in the LCIIA period and a bull (no. 140) and lion (no. 142) were featured on rings in LCIIIC deposits. This scarab (no. 156) is of the New Kingdom, either the 18th or 19th dynasty.

The LCIIIC period also includes the earliest tomb deposit with a conoid-shaped stamp seal (no. 160). It was carved with a bull's head, a common design on conoid stamps. The seal's tapered shape and material, lead, however differentiate it from other conoids. Possibly it also served as a weight. Like three cylinder seals (nos. 157–159), it was found in Swedish Tomb 11, broadly dated to LCII. The seals from Tomb 11 were all found in the sieves and, as in so many tombs at Enkomi, cannot be associated with individual burials. Generally, however, seal rings in LCII tomb deposits were not found in the same tombs as cylinder seals. There is the exception of British Tomb 67 where a cylinder seal (no. 31) was found with several finger-rings (nos. 32–38).¹³⁴ The associations of the seals with specific burials and burial periods are unknown.

LCIIIC–LCIIIA

In deposits that span LCIIIC to LCIIIA or are either LCIIIC or LCIIIA, cylinder seals remain the most common seal type, a seal ring was placed in a tomb, another scarab was placed in a tomb, and one cushion-shaped stamp seal was found. Two cylinder seals were found in settlement contexts, one in Area III (Quartier 1W) (no. 12) and another in Quartier 3W (no. 58). One made of a hard stone, hematite, was recarved (no. 58) and the other, of a softer dark stone, possibly also was recarved (no. 12). For the first time stone cylinder seals placed in tombs (nos. 68, 70, 161, 202) bear evidence of having been recarved, one of a soft stone (no. 161) and two of the harder stones, lapis lazuli (no. 68) and hematite (no. 202). All of these come from broadly dated tombs: British Tomb 19 of LCIA–IIC possibly into LCIIIA (no. 68), British Tomb 12 of LCI–IIC possibly into IIIA (no. 70), British Tomb 45 of LCIA–IIC or into LCIIIA (no. 161),¹³⁵ and British Tomb 2 of LCIB–LCIIIC/IIIA (no. 202). One white paste cylinder was not recarved (no. 191). Its surface has hatchings and it might instead have been meant to be a bead rather than a cylinder seal. It was found in Swedish Tomb 10 in the first burial period, which dates to LCIIIC–IIIA1.

British Tomb 19 also contained an Egyptian finger-ring of gold (figure 6) (no. 69) and British Tomb 2 a scarab (no. 203). The finger-ring (no. 69) from British Tomb 19 has an Egyptian

hieroglyphic inscription reading, “Maat the golden one, or the two lands,” and a bird of prey. The scarab from Tomb 2 (no. 203) features a sphinx surrounded by an atef crown, maat feather, and a sun disk. More crowded than the scarab from Tomb 79 (figure 8) (no. 156), the leonine subject is comparable. Interestingly the cushion-shaped stamp of lapis lazuli set in gold from British Tomb 1 also features a lion (no. 71). It is set among branches and may be the product of a Cretan seal carver. This is the earliest deposit at Enkomi with a seal of Aegean type. The tomb dates broadly from LCIB to LCIIIC/IIIA and is thought mainly to date to LCII.

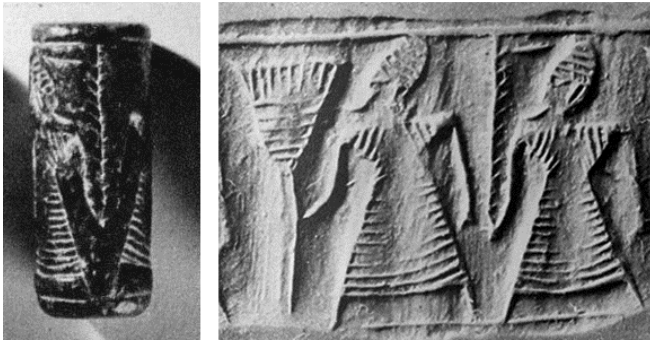


Figure 9: Appendix no. 130. Height of seal 2.2 cm. After Schaeffer 1952, pl. VIII.2, 4 (Schaeffer, no. 5.026).

LCIIIA (CA. 1200–1125 BCE)

No tomb deposit with a seal can be narrowly defined with certainty as LCIIIA. One dates to LCIIIB (Swedish Tomb 7A, see nos. 192, 193). Some tombs date broadly and include material of LCIII date or date specifically to LCIII and will be discussed in a section with a general LCIII header. Striking in the LCIII period is the number of seals of all shapes, except for the seal ring, that were found in settlement contexts. Some settlement deposits date specifically to the early part of LCIIIA while others can be assigned to the period more generally.

In early LCIIIA settlement deposits were three cylinder seals, one worn faience example (no. 13), one of hematite (no. 118), and one of a soft stone (no. 72), in addition to one clay sealing impressed with a cylinder seal (no. 93). For the first time scarabs were deposited in the settlement, not just in tombs. One 18th or 19th dynasty example (no. 92), featuring a crouching lion, parallels the general subject matter of scarabs mentioned above (nos. 156 [figure 8], 203). It was found in the leveled remains of the LCIIIC building in Area I (Quartier 4W). In another ashlar building in Quartier 5E a 19th dynasty Egyptian blue scarab was found on the floor (no. 119). It features a striding man holding a staff and a schematic ankh, possibly presaging the Egyptianizing figure(s) found on Cypriot stamps (nos. 26, 44, 147).

Other seals from LCIIIA settlement contexts are mainly cylinder seals (18), but these are joined by scarabs (4), conoid stamps (7), rectangular stamps (2), a lentoid seal, and a sherd

reused as a large stamp seal. Two faience cylinder seals were uncovered. One from Area III (Quartier 1W) is Mitannian with a parallel noted by Edith Porada¹³⁶ at Beth Shean (no. 14). The other is a blue glazed cylinder seal (no. 144) identified as Egyptian by Jennifer Webb.¹³⁷ Another Egyptian blue cylinder seal was found in an uncertain tomb by the British.¹³⁸ One composition cylinder (no. 16) was originally published as terracotta. Two cylinder seals of hematite were recovered, one Mitannian (no. 41) and one, broken, which depicts a pair of Aegean genii (no. 95).

An unusual copper cylinder (no. 15) was found in an area identified as a seal workshop along with two uncarved cylinders (nos. 18, 19) and one carved cylinder (no. 17), all of chloritite.¹³⁹ The majority of cylinder seals were carved out of a soft dark stone.¹⁴⁰ Several were recarved (nos. 17, 40, 59, 96) or abraded and recarved with non-figural hatched decoration (nos. 121, 122); one was left abraded (no. 47). Only those soft stone cylinder seals with linearly carved Egyptianizing figures (compare figure 9) wearing conical caps appear not to be based on previously carved cylinders (nos. 120, 145, 162).¹⁴¹ Seals with these designs can be well worn (no. 120). The discovery of the seal workshop lends support to the practice of seal carving on Cyprus. The discovery of recarved cylinder seals and possibly unfinished seals in earlier deposits as noted above, however, is suggestive that seal carving was probably underway at Enkomi before LCIIIA.

Adding to the scarabs found in early LCIIIA contexts are a further four examples from general LCIIIA contexts. In the maison aux couteaux in Quartier 6W was an 18th dynasty scarab with the cartouche of Thutmose III before a sphinx (no. 163). Other scarabs are an 18th–19th dynasty Egyptian blue example with Thoth (no. 48), a 19th dynasty scarab of a mummiform Ptah with a was scepter and maat feather (no. 94), and a 19th–20th dynasty scarab of Amun flanked by falcon-headed gods (no. 123).

Seven conoid stamps from LCIIIA contexts were all carved out of a soft dark stone. One bears a bull’s head, as on the earlier lead conoid (no. 160), but with the addition of a bird and branches (no. 21). Another has a pair of birds (no. 74). All the rest depict a single quadruped (nos. 22, 23, 24, 73, 97), demonstrating the increasingly popularity of this motif. That its appearance on conoids may have been inspired by designs on scarabs and finger-rings is supported by motifs added to a few conoid designs that recall Egyptianizing details. One includes a single drilling in front of the animal (no. 73) and another has a possible Egyptianizing sign above the animal (no. 97). The sign is similar to that on scarabs bearing the name of Amun (nos. 103, 138). Possibly the drilling was meant to recall a sun disk. In this way both cylinder and stamp seal designs reveal a preference among some at Enkomi for newly carved seals with figural designs that drew on Egyptian prototypes. Some chose the older design of a cylindrical seal while others chose the newer conoid seal form.

The earliest certain deposits with large rectangular-shaped stamps date to the LCIIIA period. One features a lion (no. 124) and another a bird and snake (no. 164). Continuing the theme of the bull’s head is a sherd reused and incised with a schematic bull’s head motif (no. 165). One lentoid stamp, flat on one side, recalls

lentoid-shaped Aegean seals. Like so many conoids it too was carved with a single quadruped (no. 20).

LCIIIB (CA. 1125–1050 BCE)

A single tomb has a deposit that can be dated narrowly to the LCIIIB period. This is Swedish Tomb 7A in which a recarved cylinder (no. 192) and a Hittite stamp seal (no. 193) were found. Of the 37 seals deposited in LCIIIB settlement contexts, 25 are cylinder seals and the rest are various stamp shapes. Three stamped impressions were also discovered, one possibly made with a scarab on a jar handle (no. 167) and two impressions made with the same sealing tool on the tops of two pyramidal loom weights (no. 102). No dimensions, photograph, or inventory number are published for the jar handle. The seal used on the weights was possibly a small finger ring, possibly a swivel ring similar to that found in Tomb 93 (no. 212); both appear to represent either a bull's head or a Cypro-Minoan sign. If these are impressions made with a ring, they are evidence for the continued use of signet rings at Enkomi after LCIIIC and add to the rare evidence for seal rings outside of tombs (also see no. 228).

Three cylinder seals of faience from LCIIIB settlement contexts are all of Levantine origin, two generally of Mitannian design (nos. 76, 77) and one from a workshop at Ugarit (no. 78). All were found in Quartier 4E. Three hematite seals were found in LCIIIB deposits. Again one is Mitannian (no. 107). One elaborately carved cylinder (no. 28) is thought by Porada to be a Cypriot product¹⁴² and retains traces of an earlier design. Another hematite cylinder (no. 61) was also recarved. One cylinder, published as terracotta (no. 128), is similar in design to a composition cylinder found in a LCIIIA deposit (no. 16). One cylinder (no. 129) represents some Egyptian details in a hunting scene, but using compositional elements that Webb has identified as more similar to the Aegean.¹⁴³

Most cylinders were made of soft dark stones, some of which were recarved with figural motifs (nos. 51, 79, 126) and some of which were heavily abraded before being recarved with hatchings (nos. 42, 50, 98). There are also uncarved cylinders (nos. 25, 27), one of which is also unperforated (no. 27). Eight cylinders, none of which appear to be obviously recarved, bear Egyptianizing linearly carved figures or schematic striding figures with trees that are similar in format (nos. 60, 80, 81, 108, 127, 166, 225, 226). One is heavily worn (no. 108). Two have linearly carved figures with hatched robes who do not wear conical hats (nos. 60, 127). One lacks all details of the figures (no. 80). One depicts striding figures with a vertical panel instead of trees. Inside the panel are marks that appear similar to writing signs (no. 166). Another cylinder only depicts schematic trees among which are marks that appear similar to writing signs (no. 49). From a possibly later context, dated broadly to LCIIIB to CGI is another soft stone cylinder seal (no. 136)¹⁴⁴ with similar Egyptianizing figures and two panels hatched horizontally. As with other Egyptianizing designs, the figures may have been original to the seal, but the seal



Figure 10: Appendix no. 30. Width of sealing surface 2.05 cm. (Department of Antiquities, Cyprus, Enkomi, Dikaïos, no. 1110). Photographs by the author.

was later partly recarved to include the panels.¹⁴⁵

The twelve stamp seals from LCIIIB contexts include a cylinder pierced through the top and carved on the bottom with a star-shaped design that could have served as a stamp (no. 110). The same number of conoid-shaped seals was found in LCIIIB contexts as in the previous period. Of these seven seals, one depicts a bull's head (no. 99) and three were carved with single quadrupeds (nos. 29, 30 [figure 10], 105). Two of these include a branch (nos. 29, 30 [figure 10]) similar to the branch shown with a lion on a scarab (figure 8) (no. 156). Both examples of conoids in LCIIIB contexts that include a branch with the quadruped were also carved with details on the edges (no. 30) or back side (no. 29) of the seal recalling attention on a scarab both to the flat bottom surface and the carved details of the body. The most elaborate is no. 29 that was carved in the form of a bearded male head.¹⁴⁶

Also recalling Egyptianizing designs, but more similar to cylinder seal carvings is a conoid with two linearly carved Egyptianizing figures (no. 26). Also reminiscent of cylinder seal designs featuring a birdman with outstretched wings (e.g. nos. 4, 9, 93) is a heraldic bird on another conoid (no. 109). A rectangular stamp generally of the LCIIIC or LCIII period features another bird of prey with outstretched wings gripping a bird in each of its talons (no. 43). It also recalls the scarab depicted on scarab with its wings outstretched (no. 113).

Most unusual is a much discussed conoid depicting a bearded warrior with a shield (no. 101). His hair or headdress is often compared with that of the Sea Peoples.¹⁴⁷ It was found near a scarab of the 19th dynasty bearing the cartouche of Thutmose III that depicts a king on a throne with a crook and flail (figure 1) (no. 100). Other scarabs from LCIIIB deposits are of the 19th dynasty, one with the name of Amun-Re (no. 103) and the other depicting Amun flanked by two gods (no. 104) similar in format to that found in an earlier deposit (no. 123). All of these scarabs were found in Area I (Quartier 4W). A faience bundle-backed stamp was found in the same building as the scarabs (no. 106). Possibly it is either Cypriot or Levantine rather than Egyptian;¹⁴⁸ it is an Egyptianizing object depicting a falcon-headed figure and a uraeus-like snake.

LCIII OR LCIIIA TO LCIIIB (CA. 1200–1050 BCE)

Seals in settlement contexts dated broadly to LCIII closely parallel patterns found among seals from more well-defined LCIIIA or LCIIIB contexts. There are two cylinder seals. One is of the Egyptianizing linear type (no. 87) common in LCIIIA and LCIIIB contexts. The other is a hematite cylinder with highly schematic striding figures and trees (no. 125) that recalls the format of Egyptianizing designs carved on softer stones.¹⁴⁹

Most seals from settlement contexts dated broadly to LCIII are stamp seals. This is because no full publication of the stamp seals from the French excavations has yet appeared.¹⁵⁰ This includes three scarabs, one of a black stone with no carved decoration on the underside (no. 175), one depicting a lion (no. 150), and one depicting three standing figures (no. 45). The last is thought perhaps to be Cypriot in imitation of the three standing gods found on imported scarabs (nos. 104, 123).¹⁵¹ There is no reason to doubt that the other scarabs at Enkomi were imported to Cyprus. The other two parallel scarabs without carved bases found in tombs (nos. 143, 155) and scarabs with lions from a tomb (no. 156) and the settlement (no. 92).

Three conoids depict a bull's head (nos. 134, 135, 177). Two depict birds (nos. 62, 178), one of which also includes a male figure (no. 178). Two depict a quadruped with a branch (no. 176) or branches (no. 146). Two depict Egyptianizing figures, one with a pair of figures (no. 44), as on a conoid from an LCIIIB deposit (no. 26), and one with a single figure with a staff (no. 147) that recalls a scarab with a striding figure holding a staff (no. 119) from an LCIIIA context. One bears a design that might be a highly abstracted bull's head (no. 63).

Importantly, and unfortunately, none of the conoids featuring an animal combat that fills the circular design space on the flat side of a conoid has a context dated more specifically than LCIII. Thus, it is not possible at Enkomi to determine whether this design was generally contemporary with the LCIIIA designs of single quadrupeds, bull's heads, and other more static figures or whether it was a later development in the LCIIIB period. Two were found in LCIII settlement contexts (nos. 132, 133), both in Quartier 5E. The only indication that such a design might have been in use even as early as the single bull's head is the occurrence of one example in British Tomb 22, the contents of which date broadly to LCIB to LCIII, but which probably was primarily a tomb of the LCII period. This conoid (figure 5) (no. 185) is also interesting because it was carved not just on the base, but also on its curved surface. Unlike the two conoids mentioned above with hatched decoration around the edge (figure 10) (no. 30) and a back carved to form a bearded male head (no. 29), this conoid is light in color and bears traces of drill work and other carving more similar to cylinder seals than scarabs. Also possibly from British Tomb 22 is another conoid depicting a quadruped and a branch (no. 189), but alternatively this seal might have been found in British Tomb 24, dated broadly to LCIB to LCIII.

Similar in concept to and sometimes larger than conoids are pyramidal stamps. Two found by the French team depict a bull's

head (nos. 52, 149). Another example depicts standing human figures with schematic quadrupeds (no. 148) in a rectangular design that recalls cylinder seals with similarly schematic carvings (e.g., nos. 31, 158). Similarly reminiscent of cylinder seal designs is a long rectangular stamp depicting a bird of prey (no. 43). Possibly these stamps were designed to create by stamping the form of a cylinder seal design when rolled out. Even larger stamps (no. 75) were also found as in LCIIIA deposits. A square stamp with a stalk handle depicts two birds (no. 179). A stamp seal of the same shape but with no stratified context was found by the French that bears an inscription in Egyptian hieroglyphs, *nfr*.¹⁵²

Cylinder seals from tombs dated broadly to LCIA or 1B–II possibly into LCIII, LCIA or 1B–LCIII, and LCIII follow many of the patterns detailed above. A faience cylinder seal imported from the Levant (nos. 82) and a sandstone cylinder seal possibly imported from the Levant (no. 170), an Old Babylonian cylinder seal (no. 169), two Mitannian cylinders (nos. 204, 205) of hematite and one of sandstone (no. 196), and other hematite examples (nos. 215, 216, 223) were found. Single examples of cylinder seals were carved out of mica (no. 194), serpentinite (no. 197), copper sulphide (no. 217), and planchettite (no. 220). Except for one hematite cylinder (no. 215), only cylinders carved out of a softer dark stone were recarved (nos. 171, 184, 224). Those carved out of a soft dark stone that were not recarved depict Egyptianizing linear figures (nos. 130 [figure 9], 131, 181).¹⁵³ Two tombs contained cylinders worked such that they served no sealing function. One plain chalcedony cylinder was partly covered with filigree and set in gold caps (no. 83). Another possible cylinder seal, pierced lengthwise with a tube of gold lining the stringhole, was sliced and a section set in the bezel of a finger ring (no. 213).¹⁵⁴

In tombs were swivel rings with a plain scaraboid (no. 84) and a gold setting that preserves part of the carved decoration of a scarab or scaraboid that is now missing (no. 209). Another swivel ring has a gold signet possibly depicting a bull or a Cypro-Minoan sign (no. 212). One gold finger-ring set with a faience scarab was found in Swedish Tomb 19 (no. 111). The scarab is set such that its back is visible and the setting does not swivel, demonstrating that the scarab beetle was the important feature for display on the finger. Whether there was any detail on the flat bottom is unknown due to its setting. This tomb dates to LCIA–IIC with some question as to whether there was anything of LCIII date,¹⁵⁵ hence it is not included in the discussion of the LCII period, but its deposition most likely predates LCIII.

Egyptian (nos. 207) and Egyptian or Egyptianizing (nos. 208, 218) rings of gold and silver were found in tombs. As in the case of some scarabs (esp. nos. 163, 206), the rings were originally crafted in the 18th dynasty. One of these rings depicts the god, Bes (no. 208). Three gold rings have a double bezel, one of Egyptianizing design is missing the inlaid details (no. 219). The other two, both found in British Tomb 75 (nos. 198, 199), have lightly incised details framed by raised curves at the long ends, making it unlikely that they would have served as sealing tools. One gold ring depicting a quadruped was made in Greece (no. 85). Another gold ring (no. 211) has an elaborate version of the scene of quadrupeds

flanking a tree found on other gold finger-rings (nos. 56, 117). One gold ring from British Tomb 55 depicts a quadruped and insect among plants (no. 151). One silver ring is too corroded for details to be determined (no. 210).¹⁵⁶

While it is difficult to date the tombs in which possible signet rings were found, none of the tombs that contained them date solely to the LCIII period. None contain conoid seals, which seem to have been largely developed in LCIII. British Tombs 66, 75, and 93 also contained cylinder seals, but it is unknown how the objects were distributed inside the tombs. In addition to a swivel ring set with a scaraboid (no. 84) and a Greek gold ring (no. 85), Tomb 66 contained only one carved cylinder seal (no. 82), a faience import from the Levant. An Egyptian gold ring was found on the surface (no. 86). Tomb 75, which contained the two double bezel rings (nos. 198, 199) with raised edge designs that would have made them awkward for sealing, contained another imported cylinder from the Levant (no. 196) and a cracked serpentine cylinder with gold caps (no. 197).

Tomb 93 had the greatest number and variety of seals with two cylinder seals (nos. 204, 205) and possibly three more (nos. 215, 216, 217), one scarab (no. 206), four solid gold or silver rings (nos. 207, 208, 210, 211) and possibly one more (no. 218), two swivel rings (nos. 209, 212), a ring set with a slice of a cylinder (no. 213), possibly a double bezel seal ring (no. 219), and an Aegean prismatic seal of lapis lazuli (no. 214). As with Swedish Tomb 19 noted above, it is likely that British Tomb 93 dates no later than LCIIIC.¹⁵⁷

Scarabs, with the exception of the 18th dynasty scarab of Queen Tiy (no. 206) found in British Tomb 93, were found separately from rings. An 18th or 19th dynasty scarab (no. 172) was found in British Tomb 84, Chamber A along with three cylinder seals (nos. 169–171). This tomb has no definite evidence for use before LCII and continued in use into LCIII. Two other scarabs (nos. 168, 188) of Ramses III can not date before the 20th dynasty and, hence, the LCIII period. One (no. 188) was found in British Tomb 24, dated broadly from LCIB to LCIII, along with two conoids, each bearing a design of a quadruped with a branch (nos. 186, 187). One further conoid with a similar design might have come from this same tomb (no. 189). The other (no. 168) was found in British Tomb 42. One other scarab of unknown design is included in the list of objects from French Tomb 6,¹⁵⁸ which contained one cylinder seal (no. 181) and two conoid seals (nos. 182, 183), one of which has a pseudo-Egyptian sign (no. 182) and the other a bull (no. 183).

Other conoid seals found in these tombs include the conoid discussed above that features an animal combat (figure 5) (no. 185). It was found in British Tomb 22 that may be primarily of LCII date along with a cylinder seal (no. 184). A conoid seal with an oval, flat, bottom side found in British Tomb 86 was crafted out of hematite, an unusual material for a conoid (no. 195). On it is a figure of Bastet with a branch or plant. Like some other conoids, this object's subject derives from Egyptian sources. In the same tomb was one broken cylinder seal (no. 194).

Other unusual stamps seals among these tombs are an Aegean prismatic seal from Tomb 93 (no. 214) and a lentoid without any carved design (no. 221). The lentoid was found in British Tomb 32, dated from LCIB to LCIII, with one cylinder seal (no. 220).

CONCLUSIONS

This discussion of seals from Enkomi found in defined contexts reveals changing attitudes towards Egyptian scarabs and finger-rings, both their form and their subject matter, as well as changing ideas about seals overall in the period from LCIA to LCIIIB. An initial focus on imported Egyptian objects probably valued in life and definitely deposited with the body in death shifted after LCIIIC. In LCIIIA the scarab rose in popularity as the signet ring, both Egyptian and non-Egyptian types, declined. Many scarabs were deposited along with other seal shapes in settlement as well as tomb contexts. Egyptianizing designs on scarabs were adapted for seal designs carved afresh on blank cylinders and Cypriot conoid stamp seals. With some exceptions, these patterns of Egyptian to Egyptianizing in Late Bronze Age Cypriot glyptic parallel discoveries of scarabs, Egyptian rectangular seals, and Egyptian rings at other sites discussed earlier in the paper, but only reexamination of the full range of glyptic at each of those sites can bring out the variations and similarities from place to place.

At Enkomi, signet-rings of all types were found almost exclusively in tombs of the LCII period. There is scant evidence for the continued ownership of potential seal rings after LCIIIC. Scarabs during this same period, LCII, primarily were appreciated for the shape of the scarab beetle. Scarabs and scaraboids, their curved back and composite material recalling scarabs, were set in rings. Scarabs of hard stone were left uncarved on the bottom. None of these could have been used for sealing. They might simply have been held as objects of curiosity, objects valued because they were from a distant land as noted by Jacobsson.¹⁵⁹ However, the emphasis on the scarab beetle suggests that Egyptian ideas about *kheper*, renewal and regeneration, may have been meaningful on the island; people took these scarab/scaraboid rings and uncarved scarabs with them to the grave possibly with hopes of seeing the sun rise another day.

The earliest possible evidence for a scarab at Enkomi comes from a late LCIA context in the form of an impression on a jar handle. It is unknown whether the handle is from an imported vessel. If it was once part of a Canaanite vessel, it could represent the common tradition in the Levant of stamping scarabs on jars, especially in the Middle Bronze Age. There is no certain evidence for a similar stamping of jar handles on Cyprus, although the marking of vessels is an important practice there,¹⁶⁰ raising the point that ideas about the scarab and its uses were not derived from the Levant even though at Enkomi there are several cylinder seals, especially cylinder seals of faience and other composite materials, which originated in the Levant. Instead, initial ideas about scarabs and other potential Egyptian sealing tools seem to have derived

from Egypt itself.¹⁶¹

Nearly all the scarabs and Egyptian finger-rings found at Enkomi, stratified examples of which all date to the New Kingdom, could have been made in Egypt. Similarly, while scarabs with distinctive Levantine designs were frequently made in the Middle Bronze Age Levant, from the reign of Thutmose III to the end of the 19th dynasty scarabs in the Levant were of Egyptian origin or, if locally made, they were made with details closely based on Egyptian prototypes.¹⁶² It is toward the end of the 19th dynasty, with the shift from the LCIIIC to the LCIIIA period, that the contexts of scarabs at Enkomi point to changing ideas about these objects. Whether the specific pharaohs referenced on scarabs and rings were of significance on Cyprus is unknown. The subject matter and structure of some scarab designs parallel the designs on Cypriot stamp and some cylinder seals in the LCIIIA and LCIIIB periods.

An unset scarab carved with a lion on the bottom was placed in a tomb by the end of the LCIIIC period, heading up a series of 18th, 19th, and 20th dynasty scarabs that ended up in tomb and settlement deposits of the LCIII period. Also in LCIII, a shape introduced in LCIIIC, the Cypriot conoid stamp, became more widely used. The coincidence of the chronological frequency of these two seals types at Enkomi may not be accidental. The designs on some conoids reference scarabs through the inclusion of figures that draw on the carved details on the bottom of scarabs. Also, sometimes, the conoid has an oval rather than a round shape for its flat bottom.

Egyptianizing scenes in LCIIIA and LCIIIB primarily consist of single quadrupeds, sometimes with a branch. Some conoids with quadrupeds include symbols that could reference the sun disk and Amun. Others depicting quadrupeds have carved details on the back side suggesting that at least some may have drawn on the importance of the back side of scarabs. One conoid has a pseudo-hieroglyphic sign. One conoid with an oval bottom depicts the goddess, Bastet. Three conoids at Enkomi depict linearly carved robed figures with conical hats who are Egyptianizing in appearance. Similar linearly carved figures, shown in procession or scenes of hunting, were also carved on several cylinder seals.

Cylinder seals with Egyptianizing figures and conoids were carved afresh. This contrasts with the long history of recarving cylinder seals; at Enkomi the earliest certain instance of this practice is marked by a seal deposited in LCIIA2–IIB. Rather than building on the longevity of authority inherent in the cylinder seal, carvers and owners of Egyptianizing seals chose to start with previously uncarved material and new designs. Many recarved cylinder seals continued to be deposited in LCIIIA and LCIIIB contexts. In contrast with the LCII period, many of the recarved cylinder seals deposited in LCIIIB – and some deposited in LCIIIA – were heavily worn or abraded, recarved not with figural scenes that built on images from the past, but instead with

striations and other non-figural schematic designs. Interestingly some of the Egyptianizing cylinder seals then were themselves subjects of recarving in LCIIIB, suggesting that the authority understood to be represented by these seals then came to be referenced by later seal owners and carvers.

Thus, Egyptianizing subjects not only were adapted to Cypriot seal forms at Enkomi, but also were integrated within ideas about cylinder seals understood on the island for generations. Even if the idea of *khaper* had become less overtly meaningful after LCIIIC, the continual long-term significance of the designs on Egyptian scarabs became part of an earlier system of authority. The shift to newly carved seals and an emphasis on the stamp seal represent iconographic breaks with earlier traditions. However, not all earlier traditions had vanished and ideas formed based on the scarab were integrated within a culture attuned to the long-term authority understood to be invested in the cylinder seal.

While aspects of Egyptian iconography and seal meanings were incorporated within Cypriot seals, on-island production of Egyptian seal forms was rare in the Late Bronze Age. One scarab at Enkomi with three standing figures may be a local product drawing on the usual scene of Amun flanked by two other deities. One scarab at Kourion references Thutmose III and was possibly carved on Cyprus.¹⁶³ Rectangular stamps, found at Enkomi and other sites, may draw on the idea of the Egyptian two-sided plaque or the rectangular plaque, examples of which are best documented at Hala Sultan Tekke.¹⁶⁴ The rectangular stamp, including the even more elaborate multi-sided cubical stamp, continued into the first millennium BCE on Cyprus.¹⁶⁵

The cylinder seal went out of regular use in the Cypro-Geometric period, a period when variants of the conoid seal continued to be used, and the scarab and scaraboid reemerged in the Cypro-Achaic period as the most common Cypriot seal forms. The scarab had been an accepted and effective catalyst for changes in authority within a system with a long-held tradition of cylinder seal use on Late Bronze Age Cyprus. That system remained rooted in the cylinder seal, including its usually much larger counterpart, the roller used to mark pithos storage vessels in the LCIII period.¹⁶⁶ Nevertheless, Egyptianizing ideas about stamp seal shapes and figural designs had become integrated within the Cypriot seal repertoire. The familiarity of both the scarab and scaraboid shapes and the ideas they conveyed about continual, long-term, renewal may have made them acceptable alternatives to the cylinder. In the Iron Age. Scarabs on Cyprus were sometimes Phoenician or of Phoenician inspiration, filtering Egyptianizing subjects in ways different from the Late Bronze Age, yet the patterns established on Cyprus in the Late Bronze Age may have facilitated these changes, making the scarab relevant within the long-term history of the island.

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APPENDIX

Seals from the British, Swedish, French, and Cypriot excavations at Enkomi in order by Quartier (area) within the settlement, contextual date, and tomb or settlement context. Unstratified finds included only when they can at least be assigned to a location in a Quartier. Listings include: appendix. no., material, shape, dynasty/origin (when imported), context date, context, inv. no., brief description of final decoration, surface wear of current decoration, whether recarved/reset. Summary bibliography. (Key: BMGR = British Museum, Department of Greece and Rome; LC = Late Cypriot; CG = Cypro-Geometric).

Quartier 1W:

1. Impression of a stamp seal, scarab(?), on the handle of a jar, Level IA (LCIA2), Area III (Quartier 1W), room 112, destruction level between floors XI and X, Cypriot excavations no. 2389/16. Dikaios 1969, 26, pl. 126.53; Dikaios 1971, 627; Crewe 2007, 127, 246.
2. Impression of a relief stamp on a pithos body, Level IIA (LCIIA2–IIB), Area III (Quartier 1W), room 54, fill between floors V and IV, Cypriot excavations, no. 4242/2, geometric star or sun design. Dikaios 1969, 42, pl. 60.23; Dikaios 1971, 559; Smith 2007, 350–351, fig. 1a.
3. Olive gray stone cylinder seal, early Level IIA (LCIIA2–IIB), Area III (Quartier 1W), room 5, Cypriot excavations no. 1760, animals, heavily worn, recarved. Porada 1971, 796, no. 11a, pls. 182, 182a, 186a; Crewe 2007, 240.
4. Black serpentine cylinder seal, early Level IIB (LCIIC), Area III (Quartier 1W), in material of a floor cut by the foundation trench of the fortification wall, Cypriot excavations no. 1261, bull and birdman, possibly recarved. Porada 1971, 792–793, no. 6, pls. 179, 180, 185.
5. Greenish black serpentine cylinder seal, early Level IIB (LCIIC), Area III (Quartier 1W), room 8, east part, in material of floor VI, Cypriot excavations no. 1624, quadrupeds, man, bull's head, and drillings, possibly recarved. Porada 1971, 797, no. 13, pls. 179, 181, 186.
6. Black serpentine cylinder seal, early Level IIB (LCIIC), Area III (Quartier 1W), room 7, material of floor V, Cypriot excavations no. 1770, bull's head with birds and fish, worn, possibly recarved. Porada 1971, 788–789, no. 3b, pls. 182, 182a, 186a.
7. Dark greenish-gray serpentine cylinder seal, Level IIB (LCIIC), Area III (Quartier 1W), room 56, almost on floor V, Cypriot excavations no. 1694, woman and griffin, worn. Porada 1971, 791, no. 4b, pls. 182, 182a, 186a.
8. Black serpentine cylinder seal, Level IIB (LCIIC), Area III (Quartier 1W), room 3c, floor IV, Cypriot excavations no. 1714, robed females, bull's head, worn, recarved. Porada 1971, 791, no. 4a, pls. 182, 182a, 186a.
9. Chloritite cylinder seal, Level IIB (LCIIC), Area III (Quartier 1W), room 2c, floor IV, Cypriot excavations no. 1591, birdman, lion, head, palmette, recarved. Porada 1971, 792, no. 5, pls. 179, 180, 185; Merrillees 2009, 125–126.
10. Dark gray serpentine cylinder seal, Level IIB (LCIIC), Area III (Quartier 1W), room 47, floor IV, Cypriot excavations no. 1536, seated male, headless standing male, recarved. Porada 1971, 799, no. 16, pls. 179, 181.
11. Black serpentine cylinder seal, end of Level IIB (LCIIC), Area III (Quartier 1W), room 13, in layer overlying floor IV, Cypriot excavations no. 1230, bull goring griffin, bird with open wings, broken, heavily worn, recarved. Porada 1971, 794–795, no. 9, pls. 179, 181, 186. (figure 4)
12. Black serpentine cylinder seal, Levels IIB–IIIA (LCIIC–IIIA), Area III (Quartier 1W), Cypriot excavations no. 1333, male figures, quadruped, somewhat worn, possibly recarved. Porada 1971, 795–796, no. 11, pls. 179, 181, 186.
13. Light blue faience cylinder seal, early Level IIIA (LCIIIA), Area III (Quartier 1W), Cypriot excavations no. 1724, worn. Porada 1971, 800, no. 18c, pl. 182.
14. Faience cylinder seal, Mitannian, late Level IIIA (LCIIIA), Area III (Quartier 1W), room 72b, pit in floor IV, Cypriot excavations no. 3296, male figures, tree, animal combat. Porada 1971, 788, no. 3a, pls. 182, 182a, 186a.
15. Copper or bronze cylinder seal, Level IIIA (LCIIIA), Area III (Quartier 1W), room 35 on floor III, Cypriot excavations no. 1218, male figure, quadrupeds. Porada 1971, 795, no. 10, pls. 179, 181, 186; Merrillees 2006, 238.
16. Composition cylinder seal, Level IIIA (LCIIIA), Area III (Quartier 1W), room 13, floor III, Cypriot excavations no. 1265, robed figure, animal-headed robed figures. Porada 1971, 798–799, no. 15, pls. 179, 181, 186; Merrillees 2009, 125.
17. Chloritite cylinder seal, Level IIIA (LCIIIA), Area III (Quartier 1W), room 34 in layer overlying floor III, Cypriot excavations no. 1568, male figure tree, quadruped, possibly recarved. Porada 1971, 796–797, no. 12, pls. 179, 181, 186; Merrillees 2006, 238.
18. Chloritite (illite) cylinder seal, Level IIIA (LCIIIA), Area III (Quartier 1W), room 34, partly in tomb looter's pit (no. 1484), Cypriot excavations nos. 1484+1563/3, unengraved. Dikaios 1969, 100; Dikaios 1971, 812; Porada 1971, 799, no. 18, pl. 179.18–19, Merrillees 2006, 236–237, fig. 1, with comment on material by Costas Xenophon on page 243.
19. Chloritite cylinder seal, Level IIIA (LCIIIA), Area III (Quartier 1W), room 34, Cypriot excavations no. 1563/2, unengraved. Dikaios 1969, 100; Dikaios 1971, 812; Merrillees 2006, 237, fig. 2.
20. Very dark gray serpentine lentoid stamp seal, Level IIIA (LCIIIA), Area III (Quartier 1W), trial trench across fortification wall, Cypriot excavations no. 1397, quadruped and branch, worn. Porada 1971, 804–805, no. 20, pls. 183, 184, 187.
21. Brownish-black serpentine conoid stamp seal, Level IIIA (LCIIIA), Area III (Quartier 1W), room 5A, Cypriot

- excavations no. 1122, bull's head, bird, branches. Porada 1971, 805–806, no. 22, pls. 183, 184, 187.
22. Black serpentine conoid stamp seal, Level IIIA (LCIIIA), Area III (Quartier 1W), room 5a, Cypriot excavations no. 1214, quadruped. Porada 1971, 807, no. 26, pls. 183, 184, 187.
 23. Grayish-green serpentine conoid stamp seal, Level IIIA (LCIIIA), Area III (Quartier 1W), in pit, Cypriot excavations no. 1255, quadruped, worn, broken. Porada 1971, 807–808, no. 28, pls. 183, 184, 187.
 24. Black serpentine conoid stamp seal, advanced Level IIIA (LCIIIA), Area III (Quartier 1W), room 32, secondary floor level, on main floor, Cypriot excavations no. 1589, quadruped, worn. Porada 1971, 807, no. 25, pls. 183, 184, 187.
 25. Gray steatite cylinder seal, Level IIIB first part (LCIIIB), Area III (Quartier 1W), room 92, Cypriot excavations no. 3288, uncarved. Porada 1971, 799, no. 18a, pl. 182.
 26. Black serpentine conoid stamp seal, Level IIIB second part (LCIIIB), Area III (Quartier 1W), room 70, almost on floor III, Cypriot excavations no. 3001, two robed figures, linear Egyptianizing, worn. Porada 1971, 809, no. 31a, pls. 183, 184.
 27. Purplish, brownish black stone cylinder, unperforated, Level IIIB (LCIIIB), Area III (Quartier 1W), room 67, floor II, Cypriot excavations no. 1849, uncarved. Porada 1971, 799, no. 18b, pl. 182.
 28. Hematite cylinder seal, Level IIIB second part (LCIIIB), Area III (Quartier 1W), court, almost on floor II, Cypriot excavations no. 1437, elaborate, robed figure, sphinx, animal-headed robed figures, lion, goat, bull's head, recarved. Porada 1971, 789–790, no. 4, pls. 179, 180, 185.
 29. Very dark gray coarse stone conoid stamp seal carved with details of a bearded male head, Level IIIC (LCIIIB), Area III (Quartier 1W), court, floor I, Cypriot excavations no. 1004, quadruped and branch. Porada 1971, 803, no. 19a, pls. 184, 187, 188.
 30. Black serpentine conoid stamp seal with hatched edge carving, Level IIIC (LCIIIB), Area III (Quartier 1W), room 22, floor I, Cypriot excavations no. 1110, quadruped and branch, drillings. Porada 1971, 806, no. 23, pls. 183, 184, 187. (figure 10)

Quartier 2E:

31. Fe-rich chloritite cylinder seal, LCIA–IIC, British Tomb 67 (Quartier 2E), British excavations, BMGR no. 1897.4-1.361, standing figure with spear, quadrupeds, ingot-shape. Joyner et al. 2006, 131; Crewe 2009, Tomb 67 no. 4.
32. Bronze finger-ring with oval bezel, Egyptian or Egyptianizing, New Kingdom, LCIA–IIC, British Tomb 67 (Quartier 2E), British excavations, BMGR no. 1897.4-1.355, figure of Ra, adorer, hieroglyphic inscription reading “Isis.” Jacobsson 1994, 57, no. 313, pl. 37.313; Crewe 2009, Tomb 67 no. 3.
33. Gold swivel finger-ring with inset glazed, light brownish-gray, composition scarab, Egyptian or

- Egyptianizing, LCIA–IIC, British Tomb 67 (Quartier 2E), British excavations, BMGR no. 1897.4-1.353, scarab worn, underside plain. Crewe 2009, Tomb 67 no. 62. (figure 7)
34. Gold swivel finger-ring with inset light blue glazed composition scarab, Egyptian or Egyptianizing, LCIA–IIC, British Tomb 67 (Quartier 2E), British excavations, BMGR no. 1897.4-1.352, scarab worn, underside with a mark that does not look to be an original part of a design on the object. Crewe 2009, Tomb 67 no. 61.
 35. Gold finger-ring with flat oval bezel, LCIA–IIC, British Tomb 67 (Quartier 2E), British excavations, BMGR no. 1897.4-1.354, ankh. Crewe 2009, Tomb 67 no. 56.
 36. Gold double finger-ring, each ring with a flat, oval bezel, LCIA–IIC, British Tomb 67 (Quartier 2E), British excavations, BMGR no. 1897.4-1.351, running calves, branches. Crewe 2009, Tomb 67 no. 55.
 37. Silver finger-ring with oval bezel, LCIA–IIC, British Tomb 67 (Quartier 2E), British excavations, BMGR no. 1969.7-1.52, birds. Crewe 2009, Tomb 67 no. 83.
 38. Silver finger-ring with rectangular bezel, LCIA–IIC, British Tomb 67 (Quartier 2E), British excavations, BMGR no. 1969.7-1.51, possible engraved design corroded. Crewe 2009, Tomb 67 no. 82.

Quartier 2W:

39. Bronze finger-ring with rectangular bezel, Egyptian, New Kingdom, LCIA–IIC, British Tomb 69 (Quartier 2W), British excavations, BMGR no. 1897.4-1.360, Bes, uraci. Jacobsson 1994, 57, no. 312, pl. 32.312; Crewe 2009, Tomb 69 no. 1.
40. Brown steatite or serpentine cylinder seal, LCIIIA, Quartier 2W near Quartier 3W, point topographique 251, French excavations 1959, no. 12.4, quadrupeds, drillings, worn, recarved. Courtois 1987, 8, fig. 7; Webb 1987, 90, no. 39, pl. 11.
41. Hematite cylinder seal, Mitannian, LCIIIA, Quartier 2W (near Q3W), point topographique 327, French excavations 1960, no. 13.49, quadrupeds, fish, linear motifs. Courtois 1987, 8, fig. 7; Webb 1987, 44, no. 5, pl. 3.
42. Steatite or serpentine cylinder seal, Sol I (LCIIIB), Quartier 2W west, French excavations 1967 no. 19.18, striations, worn, recarved. Webb 1987, 88, no. 35, pl. 10.
43. Gray stone large rectangular stamp seal, 13th c. BCE or LCIII, Quartier 2W, point topographique 1801, French excavations 1967, no. 19.27, bird of prey holding two birds, bull's heads, rosettes. Courtois 1984, 149, fig. 45.29, pl. XXIII.2 (LCIII?); Courtois et al. 1986, 192–194, pl. XXXII.27 (13th century BCE).
44. Stone conoid stamp seal, probably LCIII, Quartier 2W, point topographique 1833, French excavations 1967, no. 19.11, two standing Egyptianizing figures. Courtois et al. 1986, 188, pl. XXXII.17.
45. Faience scarab, probably LCIII, Quartier 2W, fosse 106, French excavations 1969, no. 20.10, anatomy of scarab detailed with stylized head and clypeus, three standing figures. Courtois et al. 1986, 196, pl. XXXII.5.

Quartier 3E:

46. Hematite cylinder seal, Levantine, LCIIIC, Quartier 3E east, point topographique 323, on floor with weights, French excavations 1960, no. 13.35, Egyptian goddesses flank pharaonic figure, figures flank a column. Courtois 1987, 9, fig. 8; Webb 1987, 39–41, no. 3, pls. 1, 2.
47. Steatite or serpentine cylinder seal, LCIIIA, Quartier 3E, point topographique 804, French excavations 1962, no. 15.97, abraded. Courtois 1987, 9, fig. 9; Webb 1987, 91, no. 42.
48. Egyptian blue scarab, 18th–19th dynasty, LCIIIA, Quartier 3E, point topographique 627, locus 46, French excavations 1961, no. 14.21, scarab anatomy detailed, Thoth as a baboon, worn. Jacobsson 1994, 51, no. 267; Courtois 1984, 150, no. 1262, fig. 45.15.
49. Steatite or serpentine cylinder seal, LCIIIB, Quarter 3E center, point topographique 1420, French excavations 1965, no. 17.23, trees, drillings, linear marks. Courtois 1987, 9, fig. 9; Webb 1987, 72–73, no. 20, pl. 6.
50. Black steatite or serpentine cylinder seal, Level IIIB (LCIIIB), Quartier 3E center, point topographique 1049, French excavations 1963, no. 16.13, heavily worn, recarved. Courtois 1987, 9, fig. 9; Webb 1987, 90, no. 40, pl. 11.
51. Gray-black steatite or serpentine cylinder seal, Level IIIB (LCIIIB), Quartier 3E west, point topographique 559, French excavations 1960, no. 13.303, figure and quadrupeds in hunting scene, very worn, possibly recarved. Courtois 1987, 9, fig. 8; Webb 1987, 89, no. 37, pl. 10.
52. Stone pyramidal stamp seal, probably LCIII, Quartier 3E, point topographique 311, French excavations 1960, no. 13.16, bull's head. Courtois et al. 1986, 190, pl. XXXII.23.
53. Black steatite or serpentine cylinder seal, unstratified, Quartier 3E west, point topographique 723, French excavations 1962, no. 15.3, seated figure, standing figure, spear, very worn, recarved. Webb 1987, 68–70, no. 17, pl. 6.

Quartier 3W:

54. White faience cylinder seal, Mitannian, LCIIA1, Swedish Tomb 2 (Quartier 3W), first burial period, in sieves, Swedish excavations, Medelhavsmuseet E.002.067, seated figure with staff, four figures approaching, one with a lyre. Sjöqvist 1934, 474, 475, no. 67, pls. LXXVI.2.67, CL.11; Åström 1972a, 47–48; Åström 1972b, 684, 830; Collon 2003, 280–281, no. 320.
55. Steatite cylinder seal, LCIIA1, Swedish Tomb 2 (Quartier 3W), first burial period, in sieves, Swedish excavations, Medelhavsmuseet E.002.068, standing figure and Cypro-Minoan signs. Sjöqvist 1934, 474, 475, no. 68, pls. LXXVI.2.68, CL.15; Åström 1972a, 47–48; Åström 1972b, 684, 830; Collon 2003, 281–282, no. 321.
56. Gold finger-ring with an oval bezel, LCIIIB–IIC, Swedish Tomb 3 (Quartier 3W), disturbed layers,

Swedish excavations, Medelhavsmuseet E.003.046, two winged quadrupeds, tree. Sjöqvist 1934, 478, 485, no. 46, pls. LXXVIII.3.46, CXLV.16; Åström 1972a, 46; Åström 1972b, 688, 692, 830.

57. Gold finger-ring with seal of paste, LCIIIB–IIC, Swedish Tomb 3 (Quartier 3W), disturbed layers, Swedish excavations, Medelhavsmuseet E.003.110, details of seal unknown. Sjöqvist 1934, 480, 485, no. 110, pls. LXXVIII.3.110, CXLV.18; Åström 1972a, 46; Åström 1972b, 688, 692, 830.
58. Hematite cylinder seal with gold leaf, once with gold caps, LCIIIC–IIIA context, Quartier 3W, point topographique 358, with loom weights and spindle whorl, French excavations 1960, no. 13.110, double register, seated figure with goat and hunting scene on one side, seated figures with goat and standing figures with weapons on the other, recarved. Courtois 1987, 8, fig. 7; Webb 1987, 47–52, no. 8, pl. 3.
59. Gray-black steatite or serpentine cylinder seal, LCIIIA, Quartier 3W, point topographique 427, French excavations 1960, no. 13.193, lions and bull, bull's head, crescent disk, drillings, worn, recarved. Courtois 1987, 8, fig. 7; Webb 1987, 52–54, no. 9, pl. 4.
60. Steatite or serpentine cylinder seal, with gold cap at top, LCIIIB, Quartier 3W, point topographique 420, French excavations 1960, no. 13.173, with weights, Egyptianizing linear figures without conical hats, bird of prey. Courtois 1987, 8, fig. 7; Webb 1987, 81–82, no. 25, pls. 1, 7.
61. Hematite cylinder seal, Level IIIB (LCIIIB), Quartier 3W, point topographique 396, French excavations 1960, no. 13.148, vertical panel with drillings, worn, recarved. Courtois 1987, 8, fig. 7; Webb 1987, 72, no. 19, pl. 6.
62. Stone conoid stamp seal, probably LCIII, Quartier 3W, point topographique 987, French excavations 1963, no. 16.18, bird. Courtois et al. 1986, 190, pl. XXXII.21.
63. Stone conoid stamp seal, probably LCIII, Quartier 3W/3E, point topographique 306, north-south road, French excavations 1960, no. 13.11, possibly a bull's head. Courtois et al. 1986, 190, pl. XXXII.22.
64. Dark gray to black steatite or serpentine cylinder seal, unstratified, Quartier 3W, point topographique 515, French excavations 1960, no. 13.228, Egyptianizing linear figures, very worn, recarved. Courtois 1987, 8, fig. 7; Webb 1987, 89–90, no. 38, pl. 11.
65. Gray stone cylinder seal, no context date published, Quartier 3W, point topographique 203, French excavations 1953, no. 8.04, griffin, tree. Courtois et al. 1986, 179, pl. XXXI.21.

Quartier 4E:

66. Gray-blue steatite or serpentine cylinder seal, LC IIC, Quartier 4E, point topographique 1300, French excavations 1963, no. 16.22, robed figure, male figure, goat, griffin, possibly recarved. Courtois 1987, 5, fig. 2; Webb 1987, 54–55, no. 10, pl. 4.
67. Gray steatite or serpentine cylinder seal, LCII, Quartier 4E, point topographique 379, French excavations 1960,

- no. 13.134, schematically carved, horizontal and vertical marks, recarved. Courtois 1987, 4, fig. 1; Webb 1987, 66–68, no. 16, pl. 5.
68. Lapis lazuli cylinder seal with gold mount and caps, LCIA–IIC, possibly into LCIIIA, British Tomb 19 (Quartier 4E road next to Quartier 3E), British excavations, BMGR no. 1897.4-1.96, kilted figures with goats, sun disk, worn, possibly recarved. Joyner et al. 2006, 131; Crewe 2009, Tomb 19 no. 95.
 69. Gold finger-ring with oval bezel, Egyptian or Egyptianizing, LCIA–IIC, possibly into LCIIIA, British Tomb 19 (Quartier 4E road next to Quartier 3E), British excavations, BMGR no. 1897.4-1.95, vulture, Egyptian hieroglyphic inscription, “Maat the golden one, of the two lands.” Jacobsson 1994, 56, no. 302, pl. 34.302; Crewe 2009, Tomb 19, no. 80. (figure 6)
 70. Fe-rich chloritite cylinder seal, LCI–IIC, possibly into IIIA, British Tomb 12 (Quartier 4E), British excavations, BMGR no. 1897.4-1.8, figure with spear, lion, quadruped, bird, drillings, branch, bull’s head. Joyner et al. 2006, 130; Crewe 2009, Tomb 12 no. 2.
 71. Lapis lazuli cushion-shaped stamp set in gold, Greek (Cretan?), mainly LCIB–LCIIC/IIIA, probably mainly LCII, British Tomb 1 (Quartier 4E), British excavations, BMGR no. 1897.4-1.1, lion, branches. Crewe 2009, Tomb 1 no. 21.
 72. Black steatite or serpentine cylinder seal, LCIIIA early, Quartier 4E, point topographique 1618, French excavations 1967, no. 19.08, quadrupeds, bird with wings splayed, drillings. Courtois 1987, 5, fig. 3; Webb 1987, 59–62, no. 13, pl. 5.
 73. Olive gray serpentine conoid stamp seal, Level IIIA (LCIIIA), Area II (Quartier 4E), Cypriot excavations, no. 813, quadruped, drilling, worn. Porada 1971, 807, no. 27, pls. 183, 184, 187.
 74. Black serpentine conoid stamp seal, Level IIIA (LCIIIA), Area II (Quartier 4E), Cypriot excavations, no. 812, two birds, very worn. Porada 1971, 808, no. 29, pls. 183, 184, 187.
 75. Gray stone large rectangular stamp seal, 12th century BCE (LCIIIA) or LCIIIB, Quartier 4E, point topographique 1600, French excavations 1967, no. 19.12, lion, snake, bull’s head, rosette, ingot-shape. Courtois 1984, 149, no. 1258, pl. XXIII.1 (LCIIIB); Courtois et al. 1986, 192, pl. XXXII.32 (12th century BCE).
 76. Faience cylinder seal, Mitannian, Level IIIB first part (LCIIIB), Area II (Quartier 4E), room 23, floor II, Cypriot excavations, no. 183, guilloche, quadrupeds. Porada 1971, 787, no. 3, pls. 179, 180, 185.
 77. Yellow-orange faience cylinder seal, Mitannian, LCIIIB, Quartier 4E, point topographique 874, French excavations 1962, no. 15.23, quadruped, three figures. Courtois 1987, 5, fig. 2; Webb 1987, 41–44, no. 4, pl. 2.
 78. Azure blue faience cylinder seal, Ugaritic, LCIIIB, Quartier 4E, point topographique 568, French excavations 1961, no. 14.2, three robed figures, drillings. Courtois 1987, 4, fig. 1; Webb 1987, 37–39, no. 2, pl. 2.
 79. Black steatite or serpentine cylinder seal, LCIIIB, Quartier 4E, point topographique 619, French excavations 1961, no. 14.19, seated robed figure, standing robed figure, quadrupeds, worn, recarved. Courtois 1987, 4, fig. 1; Webb 1987, 57–59, no. 12, pl. 4.
 80. Black steatite or serpentine cylinder seal, LCIIIB, Quartier 4E, point topographique 1018, French excavations 1963, no. 16.11, schematic figure. Courtois 1987, 5, fig. 2; Webb 1987, 88, no. 33, pl. 9.
 81. Brown steatite or serpentine cylinder seal, LCIIIB, Quartier 4E, point topographique 624, French excavations 1961, 14.20, Egyptianizing figures. Courtois 1987, 4–5, fig. 1; Webb 1987, 85–86, no. 30, pl. 9.
 82. Blue faience cylinder seal, Levantine, LCIA–III, British Tomb 66 (Quartier 4E), British excavations, BMGR no. 1897.4-1.299, five striding figures, quadrupeds (stags), two trees. Joyner et al. 2006, 131; Crewe 2009, Tomb 66, no. 37.
 83. Chalcedony cylinder, half covered with gold filigree and set in gold caps, LCIA–III, British Tomb 66 (Quartier 4E), British excavations, BMGR no. 1897.4-1.284, uncarved but filigree design with running spiral. Joyner et al. 2006, 131; Crewe 2009, Tomb 66, no. 24.
 84. Gold swivel finger-ring with inset glazed composition, pale yellow to light gray scaraboid, LCIA–III, British Tomb 66 (Quartier 4E), British excavations, BMGR no. 1897.4-1.276, scaraboid worn, underside plain. Crewe 2009, Tomb 66 no. 92.
 85. Gold finger-ring with oval bezel, Greek, LCIA–III, British Tomb 66 (Quartier 4E), British excavations, BMGR no. 1897.4-1.279, quadruped, rosette. Crewe 2009, Tomb 66 no. 80.
 86. Gold finger-ring with oval bezel, Egyptian, 18th dynasty, unstratified, British Tomb 66 (Quartier 4E), surface, British excavations, BMGR no. 1897.4-1.741, sun disk, lion, queen standing before seated king (Amenophis III and Queen Tiy, Akhenaten and Nefertiti, or Tutankhamun and Ankesanamun). Jacobsen 1994, 56, no. 306, pl. 25.306; Crewe 2009, Tomb 66 no. 81.
 87. Black steatite or serpentine cylinder seal, LCIII, Quartier 4E, point topographique 368, French excavations 1960, no. 13.124, Egyptianizing linear figures, tree. Courtois 1987, 4, fig. 1; Webb 1987, 77–78, no. 22, pl. 7.
 88. Hematite cylinder seal, Syrian, unstratified, Quartier 4E, point topographique 348, looted tomb, French excavations 1960, no. 13.93, elaborate, robed goddess, male figures, weather god, nude goddess, sphinx, Egyptian features. Courtois 1987, 4, fig. 1; Webb 1987, 35–37, no. 1, pls. 1, 2.
 89. Black steatite or serpentine cylinder seal, unstratified, Quartier 4E, French excavations 1963, no. 16.14, heavily worn, possibly recarved. Webb 1987, 90–91, no. 41, pl. 11.
- Quartier 4W:
90. Gray and light green with black spots steatite cylinder seal, end of Level IB (LCIB extending into early LCIIA), Area I (Quartier 4W), room 113, under floor V, in debris, Cypriot excavations no. 2131, grooves top and

- bottom, possibly unfinished. Porada 1971, 799 – 800, no. 18c, pl. 182; Crewe 2007, 273.
91. Dark gray cylinder seal, Level IIB (?) (LCIIC), Area I (Quartier 4W), room 112, pit in floor VIII, Cypriot excavations no. 2080, heavily worn. Porada 1971, 800, no. 18d, pl. 182.
 92. White faience scarab, 18th–19th dynasty, leveled remains of Level IIB (LCIIIA), under floor V, Cypriot excavations no. 824, Area I (Quartier 4W), no scarab anatomy preserved, crouching lion, crumbly. Dikaios 1971, 486, n. 385; Charles 1971, 821, pl. 189; Jacobsson 1994, 52, no. 274.
 93. Clay sealing with impression of cylinder seal, early Level IIIA (LCIIIA), Area I (Quartier 4W), room 24, in material of floor III, Cypriot excavations no. 1905/9, elaborate, heraldic bird or bird man, deer, rosette, Cypro-Minoan sign, recarved, rolled three times. Porada 1971, 790–791, no. 4c, pls. 182, 182a, 322, 324; Joanna S. Smith, “Problems and Prospects in the Study of Script and Seal use on Cyprus in the Bronze and Iron Ages,” in Joanna S. Smith (ed.), *Script and Seal Use on Cyprus in the Bronze and Iron Ages*, Archaeological Institute of America Colloquia and Conference Papers Series 4 (Boston: Archaeological Institute of America, 2002), 14–16, fig. 4.
 94. Steatite scarab, 19th dynasty, Level IIIA (LCIIIA), Area I (Quartier 4W), room 44, court, floor VI, in circular pit-hearth, Cypriot excavations no. 965, scarab anatomy detailed, mummiform Ptah, was scepter, maat feather. Dikaios 1969, 186; Charles 1971, 821–822, pl. 189; Jacobsson 1994, 51, no. 271.
 95. Hematite cylinder seal, Level IIIA (LCIIIA), Area I (Quartier 4W), room 6 between floors V and IV, Cypriot excavations no. 446, two genii, lion, broken. Porada 1971, 793–794, no. 7, pls. 179, 180, 185.
 96. Soft, light gray stone cylinder seal, end of Level IIIA (LCIIIA), Area I (Quartier 4W), room 14, between floors V and IV, Cypriot excavations no. 186, quadrupeds, very worn, possibly recarved. Porada 1971, 794, no. 8, pls. 179, 180, 185.
 97. Black serpentine conoid stamp seal, advanced Level IIIA (LCIIIA), Area I (Quartier 4W), in filling of foundation trench, repairs to room 28 east wall, Cypriot excavations no. 811, quadruped, possible quasi-Egyptian sign above. Porada 1971, 806–807, no. 24, pls. 183, 184, 187.
 98. Green steatite cylinder seal, Level IIIB first part (LCIIIB), Area I (Quartier 4W), room 44, between floors V and IV, Cypriot excavations no. 912, heavily worn, possibly recarved. Porada 1971, 799, no. 17, pl. 179.
 99. Light gray stone conoid stamp seal, Level IIIB early (LCIIIB), Area I (Quartier 4W), room 3, almost on floor IV, Cypriot excavations no. 353, bull head with drilling. Porada 1971, 808, no. 31, pls. 183, 184, 187.
 100. Pale yellow steatite scarab, 19th dynasty, Level IIIB (LCIIIB), Area I (Quartier 4W), fill over floor IV sealed by floor III, Cypriot excavations no. 182, scarab anatomy detailed, king on throne with crook and flail, winged sun disk, cartouche of Thutmose III. Dikaios 1969, 196; Charles 1971, 818–821, pl. 189; Jacobsson 1994, 47, no. 247. (figure 1)
 101. Black serpentine conoid stamp seal, Level IIIB first part (LCIIIB), Area I (Quartier 4W), room 9, under floor III, Cypriot excavations no. 184, warrior with shield. Porada 1971, 801–802, no. 19, pls. 183, 184, 187, 322.
 102. Stamp impression of ring on top of two terracotta pyramidal loom weights, Level IIIB (LCIIIB), Area I (Quartier 4W), room near bath area in rooms 39 and 39b, between floors III and II, Cypriot excavations nos. 5749/6 and 6032/1, bull’s head or Cypro-Minoan sign. Dikaios 1969, 205, 207, 209; Dikaios 1971, 757, 759; Joanna S. Smith, *Seals for Sealing in the Late Cypriot Period* (PhD dissertation, Bryn Mawr College, 1994), 215–218, figs. 43–45.
 103. Pale yellow faience scarab, 19th dynasty, Level IIIB (LCIIIB), Area I (Quartier 4W), room 24, floor II, Cypriot excavations no. 176, scarab anatomy worn, name of Amun-Re, crumbly. Dikaios 1969, 205; Dikaios 1971, 492; Charles 1971, 819, pl. 189; Jacobsson 1994, 49–50, no. 260.
 104. Steatite scarab, 19th dynasty, Level IIIB (LCIIIB), Area I (Quartier 4W), destruction layer between floors I and II, Cypriot excavations no. 1152, scarab anatomy detailed, three gods, Amun with double feathered crown with falcon-headed Horus to one side and ibis-headed Thoth to the other. Dikaios 1971, 492; Charles 1971, 822–823, pl. 189; Jacobsson 1994, 50, no. 264.
 105. Black serpentine conoid stamp seal, Level IIIB second part (LCIIIB), Area I (Quartier 4W), Cypriot excavations, no. 778, quadruped. Porada 1971, 808, no. 30, pls. 183, 184, 187.
 106. Blue faience, bundle-backed stamp seal, Egyptianizing, possibly Levantine, Level IIIC (LCIIIB), Area I (Quartier 4W), room 2, below skeleton 2 on floor I, Cypriot excavations no. 280, falcon-headed figure, snake. Porada 1971, 809, no. 32, pls. 183, 184.
 107. Hematite cylinder seal, Mitannian, Level IIIC (LCIIIB), Area I (Quartier 4W), room 42, above floor I, Cypriot excavations no. 228, elaborate, figure with weapon, figures holding chair, nude female with birds, guilloche between paired sphinxes and goats nibbling a tree. Porada 1971, 786–787, no. 2, pls. 179, 180, 185.
 108. Black serpentine cylinder seal, Level IIIC (LCIIIB), Area I (Quartier 4W), south street, Cypriot excavations no. 35, linear Egyptianizing figures, very worn. Porada 1971, 797–798, no. 14, pls. 179, 181, 186.
 109. Stone conoid stamp seal, Level IIIC (LCIIIB), Area I (Quartier 4W), Cypriot excavations no. 25, heraldic bird, broken. Porada 1971, 805, no. 21, pls. 183, 184, 187.
 110. Black serpentine tapering cylindrical stamp seal, Level IIIC (LCIIIB), Area I (Quartier 4W), room 57, Cypriot excavations no. 1, star-shaped crossed lines, drilling at center. Porada 1971, 809–810, no. 33, pls. 183, 184, 187.
 111. White faience scarab set in a gold finger-ring, LCIA–LCIIC, LCIII?, Swedish Tomb 19 (Quartier 4W road near Quartier 5W), chamber floor Swedish excavations,

scarab anatomy detailed, flat side not visible. Sjöqvist 1934, 564, no. 78, pls. XCII.1.78, CXLV.19; Åström 1972a, 46; Åström 1972b, 692, 830.

112. Lapis lazuli cylinder seal, Syrian, unstratified, Area I (Quartier 4W), “plunderer’s” pit, Cypriot excavations no. 780, bearded figure with mace, worshipper, suppliant goddess, kneeling figure on quadruped, very worn, recarved. Porada 1971, 785–786, no. 1, pls. 179, 180, 185.
113. White faience scarab, no context date given, Thutmose III, made after his reign, Quartier 4W, point topographique 1913, French excavations 1969, no. 20.254, cartouche of Thutmose III between scarabs with outstretched wings. Courtois et al. 1986, 195–196, pl. XXXII.2.

Quartier 5E:

114. Silver finger-ring with oval bezel, Egyptian, LCIIA2, Tomb 2, Quartier 5E, French excavations 1949, no. 4.212, Egyptian hieroglyphic inscription, “great strength,” broken. Schaeffer 1952, 132, pl. XXV.3 (bottom), 5 (top); Courtois et al. 1986, 29; Jacobsson 1994, 57, no. 309.
115. Silver finger-ring with oval bezel, LCIIA2, Tomb 2, Quartier 5E, French excavations 1949, no. 4.123, scarab beetle between two *nefer* signs, broken. Schaeffer 1952, 132–133, pl. XXV.3 (top), 5 (bottom); Courtois et al. 1986, 29; Jacobsson 1994, 57, no. 310.
116. Gold finger-ring with oval bezel, LCIIA2, Tomb 2, Quartier 5E, French excavations 1949, no. 4.200, sphinx. Schaeffer 1952, 129, pls. XX.1, XXV.2, pl. supp. A.
117. Gold finger-ring with oval bezel, LCIIA2, Tomb 2, Quartier 5E, French excavations 1949, no. 4.223, two quadrupeds, tree. Schaeffer 1952, 131, pls. XX.3, XXV.1, pl. supp. A.
118. Hematite cylinder seal, LCIIIA early, Quartier 5E west, point topographique 366, French excavations 1960, no. 13.122, two standing figures, schematic winged sun disk, worn, recarved. Courtois 1987, 6, fig. 4; Webb 1987, 55–57, no. 11, pl. 4.
119. Egyptian blue scarab, Egyptian, probably 19th dynasty, early LCIIIA, Quartier 5E, point topographique 536, on the original floor of the Ashlar building, French excavations 1960, no. 13.297, scarab anatomy detailed, man with staff and ankh. Courtois 1984, 150, no. 1260, fig. 45.18, pl. XVI.7; Jacobsson 1994, 53, no. 284.
120. Black steatite or serpentine cylinder seal, LCIIIA, Quartier 5E west, point topographique 533, French excavations 1960, no. 13.270, Egyptianizing, robed figure hunting, very worn. Courtois 1987, 6, fig. 4; Webb 1987, 83–84, no. 27, pl. 8.
121. Dark gray steatite or serpentine cylinder seal, LCIIIA, Quartier 5E west, point topographique 513, French excavations 1960, no. 13.513, striations, worn, recarved. Courtois 1987, 6, fig. 4; Webb 1987, 73–74, no. 21, pl. 7.
122. Black steatite or serpentine cylinder seal, Level IIIA (LCIIIA), Quartier 5E center, point topographique 1121, near tholos, French excavations 1963, no. 16.17, striations, recarved. Courtois 1987, 7, fig. 5; Webb 1987, 88, no. 34, pl. 10.
123. Steatite scarab, Egyptian, 19th–20th dynasty, LCIIIA, Quartier 5E, point topographique 668, locus 39, French excavations 1961, no. 14.16, scarab anatomy detailed, Amun flanked by falcon-headed gods, sun disks over heads. Courtois 1984, 150, no. 1261, fig. 45.20; Jacobsson 1994, 50, no. 265, pl. 67.265.
124. Stone large rectangular stamp seal, 12th century BCE (LCIIIA), Quartier 5E, point topographique 436, French excavations 1960, no. 13.259, lion, broken. Courtois et al. 1986, 192, pl. XXXII.26.
125. Hematite cylinder seal, LCIIIA–IIIB, Quartier 5E west, point topographique 386, French excavations 1960, no. 13.141, two standing figures, trees, linear carving, recarved. Courtois 1987, 6, fig. 4; Webb 1987, 45–46, no. 7, pl. 3.
126. Gray-green steatite or serpentine cylinder seal, LCIIIB, Quartier 5E center, point topographique 1656, French excavations 1967, no. 19.09, figures, some upside down, drillings, broken, possibly recarved. Courtois 1987, 7, fig. 5; Webb 1987, 71, no. 18, pl. 6.
127. Gray steatite or serpentine cylinder seal, LCIIIB, Quartier 5E west, point topographique 643, house of the armorer, French excavations 1961, no. 14.18, Egyptianizing linear figures without conical hats, quadrupeds. Courtois 1987, 6–7, fig. 4; Webb 1987, 82–83, no. 26, pl. 8.
128. Terracotta cylinder seal, LCIIIB, Quartier 5E, point topographique 1147, sanctuary of the Ingot God, French excavations 1963, no. 16.21, robed figures, dots. Courtois 1971, 239–240, fig. 80; Courtois et al. 1986, pl. XXXI.29.
129. Blackish-brown stone cylinder seal, LCIIIB late, Quartier 5E west, point topographique 287, French excavations 1959, no. 12.116, male figure, quadruped, branches. Courtois 1987, 6, fig. 4; Webb 1987, 63–64, no. 14, pl. 5.
130. Black steatite cylinder seal, LCIII, Tomb 5, Quartier 5E road near Quartier 6E, French excavations 1949, no. 5.026, two striding Egyptianizing robed figures, tree, branch. Schaeffer 1952, 91–92, no. 2, fig. 33.1, pls. VII.3, VIII.2, 4; Åström 1972b, 698; Courtois et al. 1986, 29–30. (figure 9)
131. Stone cylinder seal, probably LCIII, Tomb 5, Quartier 5E road near Quartier 6E, French excavations 1949, no. 4.543, Egyptianizing archer, bull, bird, plant. Schaeffer 1952, 93–94, no. 5, 170, no. 78, fig. 33.3, pls. VI.9, VII.2, VIII.3; Åström 1972b, 698; Courtois et al. 1986, 29–30.
132. Stone conoid stamp seal, probably LCIII, Quartier 5E, point topographique 426, French excavations 1960, no. 13.176, animal combat in spiral format. Courtois et al. 1986, 190, pl. XXXII.8.
133. Stone conoid stamp seal, probably LCIII, Quartier 5E, point topographique 575, French excavations 1961, no. 14.01, animal combat in spiral format. Courtois et al. 1986, 190, pl. XXXII.11.
134. Stone conoid stamp seal, probably LCIII, Quartier 5E, point topographique 363, French excavations 1960, no.

- 13.115, bull's head. Courtois et al. 1986, 190, pl. XXXII.12.
135. Stone conoid stamp seal, probably LCIII, Quartier 5E, point topographique 549, French excavations 1960, no. 13.302 bull's head. Courtois et al. 1986, 190, pl. XXXII.13.
136. Black steatite or serpentine cylinder seal, LCIIIB-CGI, Quartier 5E center, point topographique 990, above dromos of grand tholos, French excavations 1963, no. 16.12, two figures, Egyptianizing, hatched panel, recarved. Courtois 1987, 7, fig. 5; Webb 1987, 86–87, no. 32, pl. 9.
137. Glazed steatite scarab, Egyptian, 19th dynasty, LCIII? (unstratified), Quartier 5E, point topographique 521, French excavations 1960, no. 13.301, scarab anatomy detailed, falcon-headed god, uraeus. Courtois 1984, 150, no. 1264, pl. XVI.6; Jacobsson 1994, 51, no. 268.

Quartier 5W:

138. Egyptian blue scarab, Egyptian, MCIII late or LCI to LCIIA, Quartier 5W, point topographique 32, Tomb PT 32, uncertain whether scarab was originally part of tomb contents, French excavations 1957, no. 10.30, scarab anatomy detailed except legs, name of Amun. Courtois 1981, 43, 54–55, 79, 81, Tomb PT 32, no. 92, figs. 38.19, 40.18; Jacobsson 1994, 50, no. 261.
139. White glazed dark brown faience cylinder seal, Levantine, LCIIIC, Quartier 5W, point topographique 482, French excavations 1960, no. 13.221, robed figures, possible nude goddess, heavily worn. Courtois 1987, 9, fig. 10; Webb 1987, 88–89, no. 36, pl. 10.
140. Gold finger-ring with large oval bezel, late LCIIIC, Swedish Tomb 18 (Quartier 5W), side chamber 1 floor, Swedish Excavations, bull, crescent, sun disk. Sjöqvist 1934, 555, 557–558, no. S.11, pls. LXXXVIII.2.S.11, CXLV.21; Sjöqvist 1940, 123; Åström 1972a, 50; Åström 1972b, 691, 830.
141. Gold finger-ring with curved oval bezel, late LCIIIC, Swedish Tomb 18 (Quartier 5W), chamber second burial group floor, Swedish excavations, fish. Sjöqvist 1934, 551, 557–558, no. 5, pls. LXXXVIII, CXLV.2.5; Sjöqvist 1940, 123; Åström 1972a, 50; Åström 1972b, 691, 830.
142. Gold finger-ring with large oval bezel, late LCIIIC, Swedish Tomb 18 (Quartier 5W), chamber second burial group floor, Swedish excavations, lion. Sjöqvist 1934, 553, 557–558, no. 62, pls. LXXXVIII.2.62, CXLV.22–23; Sjöqvist 1940, 123; Åström 1972a, 50; Åström 1972b, 691, 830.
143. Carnelian scarab, Egyptian, LCIIA–IIC, Quartier 5W, point topographique 110, Tomb PT 110, French excavations 1957, no. 10.496b, scarab anatomy detailed, base uncarved. Courtois 1981, 145, 166–167, 254, 257, Tomb PT 110, no. 302, fig. 158.5, 160.5; Jacobsson 1994, 54, no. 291.
144. Blue glazed faience cylinder seal, Egyptian, Level IIIA (LCIIIA), Quartier 5W, point topographique 268, French excavations 1959, no. 12.115, winged Egyptian

- figures. Courtois 1987, 9, fig. 10; Webb 1987, 45, no. 6, pl. 3.
145. Black steatite or serpentine cylinder seal, LCIIIA, Quartier 5W, point topographique 43, French excavations 1957, no. 10.36, Egyptianizing linear figures and trees. Webb 1987, 77–78, no. 23, pl. 7.
146. Stone conoid stamp seal, probably LCIII, Quartier 5W, point topographique 283, French excavations 1959, no. 12.112, bull and branches. Courtois et al. 1986, 190, pl. XXXII.9.
147. Stone conoid stamp seal, probably LCIII, Quartier 5W, point topographique 56, French excavations 1949, no. 5.106, Egyptianizing standing figure. Courtois et al. 1986, 190, pl. XXXII.18.
148. Stone pyramidal stamp seal, probably LCIII, Quartier 5W, French excavations 1949, no. 4.054, standing figures, quadrupeds, branch or tree, drillings. Schaeffer 1952, pl. supp. A; Courtois et al. 1986, 190, 192, pl. XXXII.28.
149. Stone pyramidal stamp seal, probably LCIII, Quartier 5W, French excavations 1949, no. 4.055, bull's head. Courtois et al. 1986, 190, pl. XXXII.29.
150. Faience scarab, Egyptian, probably LCIII, Quartier 5W, point topographique 168, French excavations 1953, no. 8.29, lion. Courtois et al. 1986, 196, pl. XXXII.6.
151. Gold finger ring, LCIIA–III, British Tomb 55 (Quartier 5W), British excavations, Cyprus Museum no. J366, goat, insect, plants. Pieridou, Angeliki, *Jewellery in the Cyprus Museum*, Picture Book 5 (Nicosia: Department of Antiquities, 1971), 21, pl. X.7–8; Pilides nd, Tomb 55, no. J366.
152. White faience scarab, Egyptian, no context date given, Quartier 5W, Building 18, French excavations 1949, no. 5.105, Ramses II. Courtois et al. 1986, 195, pl. XXXII.4.

Quartier 6W:

153. White faience cylinder seal with gold caps, LCIIA/B–IIB–IIC, Swedish Tomb 13 (Quartier 6W), chamber, Swedish excavations, Medelhavsmuseet E.013.026, network pattern. Sjöqvist 1934, 530, 536, no. 26; Åström 1972a, 46; Åström 1972b, 688, 830.
154. Hematite cylinder seal, Old Babylonian, LCIB–IIC, British Tomb 57 (Quartier 6W), British excavations, BMGR no. 1897.4-1.695, king with mace, lama goddess, cuneiform inscription, “U-si-na-we-ir, son of Im-gur-sin servant of Nin-shu-an-na,” broken, abraded. Joyner et al. 2006, 133; Crewe 2009, Tomb 57 no. 21.
155. Carnelian scarab, Egyptian, LCIB–IIC, British Tomb 79 (Quartier 6W road near Quartier 7W), British excavations, BMGR no. 1897.4-1.436, scarab anatomy schematic, unengraved. Jacobsson 1994, 54, no. 292, pl. 71.292; Crewe 2009, Tomb 79 no. 1.
156. Glazed steatite scarab, Egyptian, 18th–19th dynasty, LCIB–IIC, British Tomb 79 (Quartier 6W road near Quartier 7W), British excavations, BMGR no. 1897.4-1.435, scarab anatomy detailed, lion and branch. Jacobsson 1994, 51, no. 272, pl. 35.272; Crewe 2009, Tomb 79 no. 26. (figure 8)

157. White faience cylinder seal with gold cap, LCIIA–IIC, Swedish Tomb 11 (Quartier 6W), in the sieves, Swedish excavations, Medelhavsmuseet E.011.200, animals in two friezes. Sjöqvist 1934, 521, 523–525, no. 200, pl. LXXXIV.1.200; Åström 1972a, 48; Åström 1972b, 687, 691, 830.
158. Steatite cylinder seal, LCIIA–IIC, Swedish Tomb 11 (Quartier 6W), in the sieves, Swedish excavations, Medelhavsmuseet E.011.253, two standing figures, three quadrupeds, drillings. Sjöqvist 1934, 523–525, no. 253, pls. LXXXIV.1.253, CL.16; Åström 1972a, 48; Åström 1972b, 687, 691, 830; Collon 2003, 283–284, no. 324.
159. Green steatite cylinder seal, LCIIA–IIC, Swedish Tomb 11 (Quartier 6W), in the sieves, Swedish excavations, Medelhavsmuseet E.011.273, quadrupeds, worn. Sjöqvist 1934, 523–525, no. 273, pls. LXXXIV.1.273, CL.13; Åström 1972a, 48; Åström 1972b, 687, 691, 830; Collon 2003, 284, no. 325.
160. Lead conoid stamp seal, LCIIA–IIC, Swedish Tomb 11 (Quartier 6W), in the sieves, Swedish excavations, Medelhavsmuseet E.011.201, bull's head. Sjöqvist 1934, 521, 523–525, no. 201, pl. LXXXIV.1.201; Åström 1972a, 48; Åström 1972b, 687, 691, 830; Collon 2003, 283–284, no. 323.
161. Fe-rich chloritite cylinder seal, LCIA–IIC or into LCIIIA, British Tomb 45 (Quartier 6W), British excavations, BMGR no. 1897.4-1.779, hunting scene, horse and chariot, three figures, dog, worn, possibly recarved. Joyner et al. 2006, 135; Crewe 2009, Tomb 45 no. 1.
162. Steatite or serpentine cylinder seal, Sol IV (LCIIIA), Quartier 6W, point topographique 1960, French excavations 1970, no. 21.28, from the maison aux couteaux de bronze, Egyptianizing linear figures, goat. Courtois 1987, 7, fig. 6; Webb 1987, 78–79, 81, no. 24, pl. 7.
163. Steatite scarab, Egyptian, 18th dynasty, LCIIIA, Maison aux couteaux, Quartier 6W, point topographique 286, maison aux couteaux, French excavations 1959, no. 12.113, scarab anatomy detailed, sphinx, cartouche of Thutmosis III, winged uraeus. Courtois 1984, 150, no. 1259, fig. 19.10; Courtois et al. 1986, 195, pl. XXXII.1; Jacobsson 1994, 47, no. 246.
164. Stone large rectangular stamp seal, 12th century (LCIIIA), Quartier 6W, point topographique 228, French excavations 1959, no. 12.02, bird, snake. Courtois et al. 1986, 190, 192, pl. XXXII.30–31.
165. Sherd recarved as a stamp seal, LCIIIA, Quartier 6W, French excavations 1972, no. A.72.07, bull's head. Courtois et al. 1986, pl. XXXII.33.
166. Steatite or serpentine cylinder seal, Sol II, Level IIIB (LCIIIB), Quartier 6W, point topographique 1526, house southeast of the maison aux couteaux de bronze, French excavations 1966, no. 18.43, Egyptianizing figures with panel of pseudo-writing. Courtois 1987, 7–8, fig. 6; Webb 1987, 86, no. 31, pl. 9.
167. Impression of stamp seal on a jar handle, Sol II, Level IIIB (LCIIIB), Quartier 6W, point topographique 1526, house southeast of the maison aux couteaux de bronze, French excavations 1966, no number published, unknown decoration. Courtois 1987, 7–8.
168. Faience scarab, LCIB–II, possibly into LCIII, Egyptian, 20th dynasty, British Tomb 42 (Quartier 6W), British excavations, Cyprus Museum no. D81, scarab anatomy detailed, drillings, Ramses III. Peltenburg 1986, 164, no. 3; Pilides nd, Tomb 42, no. D81.
169. Hematite cylinder seal, Old Babylonian, LCI–III, no real evidence for use prior to LCII, British Tomb 84 Chamber A (Quartier 6W), British excavations, BMGR no. 1897.4-1.464, nude goddess, human head, a goddess and two gods, cuneiform inscription list the goddess Ninkarrak and Pa-bil-sag, one of the gods. Joyner et al. 2006, 132; Crewe 2009, Tomb 84 no. 19.
170. Sandstone cylinder seal, possibly Levantine, LCI–III, no real evidence for use prior to LCII, British Tomb 84 Chamber A (Quartier 6W), British excavations, BMGR no. 1897.4-1.466, double register, fish, guilloche, worn. Joyner et al. 2006, 132; Crewe 2009, Tomb 84 no. 47.
171. Fe-rich chloritite cylinder LCI–III, no real evidence for use prior to LCII, British Tomb 84 Chamber A (Quartier 6W), British excavations, BMGR no. 1897.4-1.456, figure, quadrupeds, tree, recarved. Joyner et al. 2006, 132; Crewe 2009, Tomb 84 no. 2.
172. Glazed steatite scarab, Egyptian, 18th (or 19th) dynasty, LCI–III, no real evidence for use prior to LCII, British Tomb 84 Chamber A (Quartier 6W), British excavations, BMGR no. 1897.4-1.465, scarab anatomy detailed, maat feather, uraeus, neb sign. Jacobsson 1994, 53, no. 283, pl. 30.283; Crewe 2009, Tomb 84 no. 48.
173. Fe-rich chloritite conoid stamp seal, no context date given, shaft near British Tomb 84, British excavations, BMGR no. 1897.4-1.750, animal combat arranged as swirl design. Joyner et al. 2006, 134; Crewe 2009, Tomb 84, no. 1.
174. Fe-rich chloritite cylinder seal with one gold cap, LCII–III, no real evidence earlier than LCIIIC/IIIA, British Tomb 74 (Quartier 6W), British excavations, BMGR no. 1897.4-1.690, figure, quadruped, tree, ingot-shape, drillings, possibly recarved. Tatton-Brown 2003, 41 (listed as within the tomb); Joyner et al. 2006, 132–133; Crewe 2009, Tomb 74 no. 3 (listed as found outside the tombs).
175. Black stone scarab, LCIII, Quartier 6W, point topographique 1534, French excavations 1966, no. 18.53, scarab anatomy detailed, base uncarved. Courtois 1984, 150, no. 1263, fig. 45.24; Jacobsson 1994, 54, no. 293.
176. Stone conoid stamp seal, probably LCIII, Quartier 6W, point topographique 1459, French excavations 1966, no. 18.06, quadruped and branch. Courtois et al. 1986, 190, pl. XXXII.10.
177. Stone conoid stamp seal, probably LCIII, Quartier 6W, point topographique 36, French excavations 1949, no. 4.073, bull's head. Courtois et al. 1986, 190, pl. XXXII.15.
178. Stone conoid stamp seal, probably LCIII, Quartier 6W, point topographique 1933, French excavations 1970, no. 21.34, man, bird. Courtois et al. 1986, 190, pl. XXXII.19.

179. Stone rectangular stamp seal, probably LCIII, Quartier 6W, point topographique 37, French excavations 1949, no. 4.071, birds. Schaeffer 1952, pl. supp. A; Courtois et al. 1986, 190–191, pl. XXXII.25.
180. Black stone cylinder seal, no context date given, Quartier 6W, point topographique 32, French excavations 1949, no. 4.076, heraldic bird or birdman, goat, tree, Cypro-Minoan sign, star, disk and crescent, broken, recarved. Courtois et al. 1986, 187, pl. XXXII.23.

Quartier 7E:

181. Gray steatite cylinder seal with gold caps, LCIII, Quartier 7E, Tomb 1934/6, French excavations 1934, Tomb 6 no. 62, Egyptianizing figures, incorporated into necklace. Schaeffer 1936, 138, no. 63, pl. XXXVI.2 center, fig. 44; Schaeffer 1952, 89–90, no. 1, Tomb 6 no. 62, figs. 20.62, 21.84, pls. VI.4, VII.1 (note that the remainder of the necklace of which this is thought to have been part was found among material below shown on fig. 21.84).
182. Steatite conoid stamp seal, LCIII, Quartier 7E, Tomb 1934/6, French excavations 1934, Tomb 6 no. 107, boat or pseudo-Egyptian hieroglyph resembling the name of Amun. Schaeffer 1936, 139, no. 106, pl. XXXVI.2 center right; Schaeffer 1952, 71, Tomb 6 no. 107, figs. 21.107, 22.
183. Steatite conoid stamp seal, LCIII, Quartier 7E, Tomb 1934/6, French excavations 1934, Tomb 6 no. 111, bull. Schaeffer 1936, 139, no. 110, pl. XXXVI.2 center left; Schaeffer 1952, 71, Tomb 6 no. 111, figs. 21.111, 22.
184. Steatite cylinder seal, LCIB–III, probably primarily LCII, British Tomb 22 (Quartier 7E), British excavations, BMGR no. 1897.4-1.745, three standing figures, bull's head, recarved. Joyner et al. 2006, 133–134; Crewe 2009, Tomb 22 no. 19.
185. Serpentinite conoid stamp seal, LCIB–III, probably primarily LCII, British Tomb 22 (Quartier 7E), British excavations, BMGR no. 1897.4-1.52, with animal combat in swirl design on base, sides of conoid with drillings and traces of worn figural carvings. Joyner et al. 2006, 130; Crewe 2009, Tomb 22 no. 18. (figure 5)
186. Fe-rich chloritite conoid stamp seal, LCIB–III, British Tomb 24 (Quartier 7E), British excavations, BMGR no. 1897.4-1.37, with quadruped, bird, branch. Joyner et al. 2006, 130; Crewe 2009, Tomb 24 no. 5.
187. Fe-rich chloritite conoid stamp seal, LCIB–III, British Tomb 24 (Quartier 7E), British excavations, BMGR no. 1897.4-1.36, quadruped. branch. Joyner et al. 2006, 130; Crewe 2009, Tomb 24 no. 4.
188. Faience scarab, Egyptian, 20th dynasty, LCIB–III, British Tomb 24 (Quartier 7E), British excavations, BMGR no. 1897.4-1.29, scarab anatomy detailed, Egyptian inscription giving the praenomen of Ramses III, worn. Jacobsson 1994, 49, no. 257, pl. 34.257; Crewe 2009, Tomb 24 no. 10.
189. Fe-rich chloritite conoid stamp seal, either LCIB–III, probably primarily LCII or LCIB–III, either British Tomb 22 or British Tomb 24 (Quartier 7E), British excavations, BMGR no. 1897.4-1.51, quadruped and

branch. Joyner et al. 2006, 130; Crewe 2009, Tomb 22, no. 5. (figure 5)

Quartier 7W:

190. Black steatite cylinder seal, beginning of LCIIA2–IIB, Swedish Tomb 17 (Quartier 7W), second burial group, Swedish excavations, standing figure, quadruped, tree. Sjöqvist 1934, 545–546, no. 75, pls. LXXXVII.2.75, CL.17; Åström 1972a, 48; Åström 1972b, 680, 684, 688, 830.
191. White paste cylinder seal, LCIIC–IIIA1, Swedish Tomb 10 (Quartier 7W road near Quartier 8W), first burial period, Swedish excavations, hatchings. Sjöqvist 1934, 509–510, no. 63, pls. LXXXI.2.63; Åström 1972a, 50; Åström 1972b, 688, 692, 695, 830.
192. Steatite cylinder seal, LCIIIB, Swedish Tomb 7A (Quartier 7W), Swedish excavations, Medelhavsmuseet E.007A.006, seated figure, standing figure, drillings, worn, recarved. Sjöqvist 1934, 499–500, no. 6, pls. LXXXI.8.6, CL.12; Åström 1972a, 51; Åström 1972b, 697; Collon 2003, 282–283, no. 322.
193. Bone or ivory stamp seal, Hittite, LCIIIB, Swedish Tomb 7A (Quartier 7W), Swedish excavations, Medelhavsmuseet E.007A.009, geometrically decorated stalk handle, cross pattern on base. Åström 1972a, 51; Åström 1972b, 697; Collon 2003, 285, no. 326.
194. Mica cylinder seal, LCIA–III, British Tomb 86 (Quartier 7W), British excavations, BMGR no. 1897.4-1.819, two figures, animal, tree, drillings, worn, broken. Joyner et al. 2006, 135; Crewe 2009, Tomb 86 no. 35.
195. Hematite conoid stamp seal, LCIA–III, British Tomb 86 (Quartier 7W), British excavations, BMGR no. 1897.4-1.817, Bastet and branch or plant. Joyner et al. 2006, 135; Crewe 2009, Tomb 86, no. 31.
196. Sandstone cylinder seal with one gold cap, Mitannian, LCIB–III, no real evidence earlier than LCIIC, British Tomb 75 (Quartier 7W), British excavations, BMGR no. 1897.4-1.425, seated figure, two standing figures, quadruped (stag), tree, worn. Joyner et al. 2006, 131; Crewe 2009, Tomb 75 no. 3.
197. Serpentinite cylinder seal with gold caps, LCIB–III, no real evidence earlier than LCIIC, British Tomb 75 (Quartier 7W), British excavations, BMGR no. 1897.4-1.426, quadrupeds nibbling at a tree, worn and cracked. Joyner et al. 2006, 131–132; Crewe 2009, Tomb 75 no. 32.
198. Gold ring with double bezel, LCIB–III, no real evidence earlier than LCIIC, British Tomb 75 (Quartier 7W), British excavations, BMGR no. 1897.4-1.420, two robed standing figures, facing one another. Crewe 2009, Tomb 75 no. 22.
199. Gold ring with double bezel, LCIB–III, no real evidence earlier than LCIIC, British Tomb 75 (Quartier 7W), British excavations, BMGR no. 1897.4-1.421, branches. Crewe 2009, Tomb 75 no. 23.

Quartier 8E:

200. Hematite cylinder seal, no context date given, Quartier 8E, sondage 1934/37, area of the maison des bronzes,

French excavations 1934, no. 1.02, elaborate, kilted man flanked by birds and lions, griffin, Minoan genius. Schaeffer 1936, 89, figs. 48, 49; Courtois et al. 1986, 173, pl. XXXI.4.

Quartier 8W:

201. Faience cylinder seal, Ugaritic, LCI, Quartier 8W (extreme west of cadastral plot 333), point topographique 39, French excavations 1949, no. 4.108, linear schematic figure, tree. Schaeffer 1983, 164.

Quartier 9E:

202. Hematite cylinder seal, LCIB-LCIIC/IIIA, probably main period LCII/III, British Tomb 2 (Quartier 9E), British excavations, BMGR no. 1897.4-1.4, heraldic bird, seated figures, quadrupeds, large bird, table, possibly recarved. Joyner et al. 2006, 130; Crewe 2009, Tomb 2 no. 2.
203. Glazed steatite scarab, Egyptian, 19th dynasty, LCIB-LCIIC/IIIA, probably main period LCII/III, British Tomb 2 (Quartier 9E), British excavations, BMGR no. 1897.4-1.6, scarab anatomy detailed, sphinx, atef crown, maat feather, sun disk. Jacobsson 1994, 52, no. 277, pl. 30.277; Crewe 2009, Tomb 2 no. 3.
204. Hematite cylinder seal, Mitannian, LCIA-III, probably used no later than LCIIC, British Tomb 93 (Quartier 9E), British excavations, BMGR no. 1897.4-1.607, standing figures with goat and bird, guilloche, standing figures with monkey and birdman, goat heads, star. Joyner et al. 2006, 132; Crewe 2009, Tomb 93 no. 196.
205. Hematite cylinder seal, Mitannian, LCIA-III, probably used no later than LCIIC, British Tomb 93 (Quartier 9E), British excavations, BMGR no. 1897.4-1.606, seated figure with bird of prey, standing figure with goat, guilloche, griffin and goat, lion and goat. Joyner et al. 2006, 132; Crewe 2009, Tomb 93 no. 195.
206. Faience scarab, Egyptian, 18th dynasty, LCIA-III, probably used no later than LCIIC, British Tomb 93 (Quartier 9E), British excavations, BMGR no. 1897.4-1.608, scarab anatomy detailed, Egyptian hieroglyphic inscription giving name of Queen Tiy, worn. Jacobsson 1994, 48, no. 251, pl. 32.251; Crewe 2009, Tomb 93 no. 8.
207. Silver finger-ring with oval bezel, Egyptian, 18th dynasty, LCIA-III, probably used no later than LCIIC, British Tomb 93 (Quartier 9E), British excavations, BMGR no. 1897.4-1.617, hieroglyphic inscription, Ptah and Ra-Horakhty, name of king Akhenaten. Jacobsson 1994, 57, no. 308, pl. 31.308; Crewe 2009, Tomb 93 no. 207.
208. Silver finger-ring with oval bezel, Egyptian or Egyptianizing, LCIA-III, probably used no later than

- LCIIC, British Tomb 93 (Quartier 9E), British excavations, BMGR no. 1897.4-1.618, Bes with staff. Crewe 2009, Tomb 93 no. 208.
209. Gold swivel finger-ring with fitting for scarab or scaraboid, Egyptian or Egyptianizing, LCIA-III, probably used no later than LCIIC, British Tomb 93 (Quartier 9E), British excavations, BMGR no. 1900.6-15.48, scarab or scaraboid missing, gold would have covered seal, part of roughly engraved design preserved on gold surface. Crewe 2009, Tomb 93 no. 150.
210. Silver finger-ring with oval bezel, LCIA-III, probably used no later than LCIIC, British Tomb 93 (Quartier 9E), British excavations, BMGR no. 1897.4-1.626, once engraved, corroded. Crewe 2009, Tomb 93 no. 209.
211. Gold finger-ring with oval bezel, LCIA-III, probably used no later than LCIIC, British Tomb 93 (Quartier 9E), British excavations, BMGR no. 1897.4-1.546, quadrupeds and birds, tree. Crewe 2009, Tomb 93 no. 145.
212. Gold swivel finger-ring, LCIA-III, probably used no later than LCIIC, British Tomb 93 (Quartier 9E), British excavations, BMGR no. 1897.4-1.543, possible bull head or Cypro-Minoan sign. Crewe 2009, Tomb 93 no. 142.
213. Gold finger-ring with inset slice of blue cylinder or bead (glazed composition or lapis lazuli?) with gold tube through central piercing, LCIA-III, probably used no later than LCIIC, British Tomb 93 (Quartier 9E), British excavations, BMGR no. 1897.4-1.547, possible reused fragment of cylinder seal. Crewe 2009, Tomb 93 no. 193.
214. Lapis lazuli three-sided prism stamp seal, Greece (Crete), LCIA-III, probably used no later than LCIIC, British Tomb 93 (Quartier 9E), British excavations, BMGR no. 1897.4-1.620, schematic carvings. Joyner et al. 2006, 132; Crewe 2009, Tomb 93 no. 199.
215. Hematite cylinder seal with gold cap, LCIA-III, probably used no later than LCIIC, probably British Tomb 93 (Quartier 9E), British excavations, BMGR no. 1900.6-15.52, seated figure, winged double-faced figure, figure with tree and scorpions, rosette, disk and crescent, ball staff, goat, table, Cypro-Minoan sign, recarved. Joyner et al. 2006, 138; Crewe 2009, Tomb 93 no. 197.
216. Hematite cylinder seal, LCIA-III, probably used no later than LCIIC, probably British Tomb 93 (Quartier 9E), British excavations, BMGR no. 1900.6-15.53, two figures, lion man, bull man, goats, disk and crescent, bull head, glove, rosette. Joyner et al. 2006, 139; Crewe 2009, Tomb 93 nos. 198.
217. Copper sulphide mineral cylinder seal with gold caps, LCIA-III, probably used no later than LCIIC, probably British Tomb 93 (Quartier 9E), British excavations, BMGR no. 1900.6-15.55, griffin, lion, quadrupeds, bird, tree. Joyner et al. 2006, 139; Crewe 2009, Tomb 93 no. 189.
218. Gold finger-ring, Egyptian or Egyptianizing, LCIA-III, probably used no later than LCIIC, probably British Tomb 93 (Quartier 9E), British excavations, BMGR no. 1900.6-15.3, uraei, nefer sign. Jacobsson 1994, 56, no. 303, pl. 35.303; Crewe 2009, Tomb 93 no. 148.

219. Gold double bezel finger-ring, Egyptianizing, LCIA–III, probably used no later than LCIIIC, probably British Tomb 93 (Quartier 9E), British excavations, BMGR no. 1900.6-15.4, settings in bezels missing. Crewe 2009, Tomb 93 no. 149.
220. Planchette cylinder seal, LCIB–III, British Tomb 32 (Quartier 9E), British excavations, BMGR no. 1897.4-1.41, double-register, bes figures, heraldic bird, standing figure, seated figure, sphinxes facing across a tree, crossed animals. Joyner et al. 2006, 130; Crewe 2009, Tomb 32 no. 9.
221. Sard lentoid, LCIB–III, British Tomb 32 (Quartier 9E), British excavations, BMGR no. 1897.4-1.757, one flat side, uncarved. Joyner et al. 2006, 135; Crewe 2009, Tomb 32 no. 1.
222. Green stone cylinder seal, no context date given, Quartier 9E, point topographique 10, French excavations 1947, no. 3.500, winged robed figure, bird-headed robed figure, goats, rosette, recarved. Courtois et al. 1986, 183–184, pl. XXXI.11.

Quartier 10E:

223. Hematite cylinder seal with one gold cap, LCIB–III, British Tomb 37 (Quartier 10E), British excavations, BMGR no. 1897.4-1.163, tree, griffin, quadruped, fish, drillings, pseudo-guilloche. Joyner et al. 2006, 131; Crewe 2009, Tomb 37 no. 4.

224. Fe-rich chloritite cylinder seal, LCIB–III, British Tomb 37 (Quartier 10E), British excavations, BMGR no. 1897.4-1.164, griffin, lion, fish, disk and crescent, star, drillings, possibly recarved. Joyner et al. 2006, 131; Crewe 2009, Tomb 37 no. 1.

Enceinte ouest:

225. Gray steatite or serpentine cylinder seal, Sol II, LCIIIB, Enceinte Ouest, point topographique 1542, French excavations 1967, no. 19.06, Egyptianizing figures, trees. Webb 1987, 84–85, no. 28, pl. 8.
226. Gray steatite or serpentine cylinder seal, Sol II, LCIIIB, Enceinte Ouest, point topographique 1542, French excavations 1967, no. 19.07, Egyptianizing figures, trees. Webb 1987, 85, no. 29, pl. 8.

Enceinte sud:

227. Faience scarab, Egyptian, 19th dynasty, no context date given, enceinte sud, sondage 10, point topographique 76, French excavations 1953, no. 8.31, scarab anatomy detailed, Ramses II. Courtois et al. 1986, 195, pl. XXXII.3.
228. Bronze swivel finger-ring inset with faience scarab, no context date given, enceinte sud, point topographique 35, French excavations 1953, no. 8.32, details of scarab unknown. Courtois et al. 1986, pl. 195, XXXII.7.

NOTES

- ¹ On Iron Age seals in Cyprus see Reyes 2001; more broadly on stamp seals of the first millennium BCE in the Mediterranean see Boardman, John, *Greek Gems and Finger Rings: Early Bronze Age to Late Classical*, New expanded edition (London: Thames and Hudson, 2001).
- ² Peltenburg 1986, 164–165; Jacobsson 1994, 47–58. On the problem of Egyptian vs. Egyptianizing see Jacobsson 1994, 1.
- ³ The following chronology is used for the Late Cypriot period: LCIA = ca. 1650–1550 BCE; LCIB = ca. 1550–1450 BCE; LCIIA = ca. 1450–1375 BCE; LCIIIB = ca. 1375–1300 BCE; LCIIIC = ca. 1300–1200 BCE; LCIIIA = ca. 1200–1125 BCE; LCIIIB = ca. 1125–1050 BCE. If dates for LCIIIC, ca. 1340/1315–1200 BCE, determined through carbon-14 for other sites on Cyprus were to be relevant for deposits at Enkomi, the period of LCIIIB would be narrowed and the period of LCIIIC extended accordingly. See Manning, Sturt W., Bernhard Weninger, Alison K. South, Barbara Kling, Peter I. Kuniholm, James D. Muhly, Sophocles Hadjisavvas, David A. Sewell, and Gerald Cadogan, “Absolute Age Range of the Late Cypriot IIC Period on Cyprus,” *Antiquity* 75 (2001): 328–340. On the start of the New Kingdom in 1550/40 or 1540/30, also the start of LCIB, see Kitchen, Kenneth A., “Egyptian and Related Chronologies – Look, No Sciences, no Pots!” in M. Bietak and E. Czerny (eds.), *The*

Synchronisation of Civilisations in the Eastern Mediterranean in the Second Millennium B.C. III: Proceedings of the SCIEEM 2000 – 2nd EuroConference, Vienna, 28th May–1st of June 2003, Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften Denkschriften der Gesamtakademie 37 (Vienna: Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, 2007), 163–171. The periods of LCIB through LCIIIB are contemporary with the 18th dynasty. The 19th dynasty is roughly equivalent to the LCIIIC period, but the start date proposed in Manning et al. cited above places the start of the LCIIIC period during the latter part of the reign of Akhenaten, which according to Kitchen, cited above, is 1359/1349–1335/1325 BCE.

- ⁴ The walled city of the LCIIIC and later period is estimated to be 12–16 hectares in size. For discussion see Maria Iacovou, “Site Size Estimates and the Diversity Factor in Late Cypriot Settlement Histories,” *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research* 348 (2007): 6, 10.
- ⁵ In addition to Reyes 2001, see Gorton, Andrée F., *Egyptian and Egyptianizing Scarabs: a Typology of Steatite, Faience and Paste Scarabs from Punic and Other Mediterranean Sites*, Oxford University Committee for Archaeology Monograph 44 (Oxford: Oxford University Committee for Archaeology, 1996), 175–177.

- ⁶ Porada 1971, 810.
- ⁷ Smith 2012a; Smith 2012b; Smith in press; Smith, Joanna S., “Authenticity, Seal Recarving, and Authority in the Second Millennium B.C.E.,” in Marta Ameri, Sarah K. Costello, Gregg Jamison, and Sarah J. Scott (eds.), *Small Windows: New Approaches to the Study of Seals and Sealing as Tools of Identity, Political Organization and Administration in the Ancient World* (Cambridge: Cambridge University, forthcoming).
- ⁸ Smith 2012b.
- ⁹ Smith 2012a.
- ¹⁰ Hallo, William W., “As the Seal Upon Thine Arm’: Glyptic Metaphors in the Biblical World,” in Leonard Gorelick and Elisabeth Williams-Forte (eds.), *Ancient Seals and the Bible* (Malibu, CA: Undena, 1983), 14.
- ¹¹ Root, Margaret C., “The Persepolis Fortification Tablets: Archival Issues and the Problem of Stamps Versus Cylinder Seals,” in Marie-Françoise Boussac and Antonio Invernizzi (eds.), *Archives et Sceaux du Monde Hellénistique (Archivi e Sigilli nel Mondo Ellenistico), Torino, Villa Gualino, 13–16 Gennaio 1993*, Bulletin de correspondance hellénique supplément 29 (Athens: École française d’Athènes, 1996), 17–19, 23.
- ¹² A good summary of the terms appears in Schultz and Seidel 2007, 1.
- ¹³ See e.g., Andrews 1994, 50–55.
- ¹⁴ Ben-Tor 1995, 81–82.
- ¹⁵ Jacobsson 1994, 83; also see Schultz and Seidel 2007, 1.
- ¹⁶ Smith in press.
- ¹⁷ On scarabs with depictions of kings and with royal names see Ben-Tor, Daphna, *The Scarab: A Reflection of Ancient Egypt* (Jerusalem: The Israel Museum, 1989), 11–16.
- ¹⁸ Schulz and Seidel 2007, 1, note that simply the ovoid shape of the bottom of a seal might reference renewal.
- ¹⁹ For a summary of Bronze and Iron Age seals on Cyprus see Smith, Joanna S., “Resources for the Study of Seals found on Cyprus,” in Jennifer M. Webb and David Frankel (eds.), *Fifty Years On: Evaluating SIMA’s Contribution to Cypriot Archaeology*, Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 137 (Uppsala, Åströms, 2012), 89–101.
- ²⁰ Smith in press.
- ²¹ Site-specific studies by this author have addressed Kourion (Smith 2012b) and Kition (Smith, Joanna S., *Art and Society in Cyprus from the Bronze Age into the Iron Age* (Cambridge: Cambridge University, 2009). Synthetic restudies of seals from Hala Sultan Tekke and Maroni are ongoing. Smith in press begins to address whether and to what extent patterns at the local and regional level can help to understand patterns relevant for Cyprus as a whole.
- ²² See Webb, Jennifer M. and Judith Weingarten, “Seals and Seal Use: Markers of Social, Political and Economic Transformations on Two Islands,” in Gerald Cadogan, Maria Iacovou, James Whitley, and Katerina Kopaka (eds.), *Parallel Lives: Ancient Island Societies in Crete and Cyprus*, British School at Athens Studies 20 (London: British School at Athens, 2012), 85–87, for a discussion of early seals on Cyprus.
- ²³ Merrillees, Robert S., “A 16th century B.C. Tomb Group from Central Cyprus with Links both East and West,” in V. Karageorghis (ed.), *Acts of the International Archaeological Symposium “Cyprus Between the Orient and the Occident”, Nicosia, 8–14 September 1985* (Nicosia: Department of Antiquities, 1986), 114–148, esp. 129–133; Webb 2002, 113–114, Table 1.
- ²⁴ BMGR no. 1899.6-4.3; Jacobsson 1994, 47, no. 245, pl. 35.245; Crewe 2009, no. S.15.
- ²⁵ BMGR no. 1897.4-1.761, possibly 18th dynasty, Jacobsson 1994, 53–54, no. 286, pl. 38.286; Crewe 2009, no. U.77; and French inv. 2001, Caubet et al. 1981, 66, CKY 111, pl. 28.CKY 111; Jacobsson 1994, 54, no. 287, pl. 68.287.
- ²⁶ Tomb 1, chamber 1, T.1.253/BI1/Ch.I.171, Vermeule, Emily T. and Florence Z. Wolsky, *Toumba tou Skourou: A Bronze Age Potter’s Quarter on Morphou Bay in Cyprus* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University and the Museum of Fine Arts, 1990), 220, 333, pl. 119; Jacobsson 1994, 52, no. 275.
- ²⁷ Tomb 9, upper burial, inv. 195, Leclant 1974, 149–150, no. 3, fig. 3; Jacobsson 1994, 54, no. 288.
- ²⁸ Area 8 West, F1624, inv. N1525, Åström 1984, 18, no. 36, 23, fig. 21; Jacobsson 1994, 53, no. 285.
- ²⁹ BMGR no. 1899.12-29.33, Jacobsson 1994, 53, no. 280; Malmgren, Kjell, *Klavdha-Tremithos: A Middle and Late Bronze Age Site*, Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology Pocket-book 159 (Jonsered, Paul Åströms förlag, 2003), 141–142, no. 171.
- ³⁰ Tomb 1, inv. 31, Charles, Robert-P., “Note sur le scarabée d’Akhera,” in Vassos Karageorghis, *Nouveaux documents pour l’étude du bronze récent à Chypre: recueil critique et commenté*, Études Chypriotes 3, (Paris: E. de Boccard, 1965), 155–156; Jacobsson 1994, 52–53, no. 279, pl. 33.279.
- ³¹ Webb 2002, 113–114, Table 1 (note, however, that British Tomb 57 at Enkomi listed in n. 16 as LCIA in date is incorrect, the tomb contents date broadly to LCIB–IIC, see Crewe 2009).
- ³² These are seven scarabs (one set in a ring), one rectangular seal, two plaques, one ring, and one handle stamped with a scarab, see Åström 1965; Kenna 1976; Scott 1976; Åström 1983; Martin 1983; Åström 1984; Jacobsson 1994, 48–53, 55, 57, 59–60, no. 252–254, 259, 262, 273, 278, 285, 295–296, 311, 322, pl. 9.322, 34.254, 36.252.
- ³³ These are five scarabs (one set in a ring), one rectangular seal, and one handle stamped with a scarab, see Åström 1965; Åström 1983; Martin 1983; Åström 1984; Jacobsson 1994, 48–49, 51–53, 55, 59–60, nos. 253, 259, 273, 285, 295–296, 322, pl. 9.322.
- ³⁴ Scarab, LCIIIB, Clerc, Gisèle, “Scarabées, amulettes et figurines,” in Gisèle Clerc, Vassos Karageorghis, Elisabeth Lagarce, and Jean Leclant, *Foilles de Kition II. Objets égyptiens et égyptisants: scarabées, amulettes et figurines en pâte de verre et en faïence, vase plastique en faïence, sites I et*

- II, 1959–1975* (Nicosia: Department of Antiquities, Cyprus, 1976), 82, no. 962; Jacobsson 1994, 50, no. 263.
- ³⁵ Finger-ring, LCIIC, and scarab, LCIIC–IIIA, Giveon, Raphael, “Egyptian Scarab and Finger Ring,” in Trude Dothan and Amnon Ben-Tor, *Excavations at Athienou, Cyprus 1971–1972*, QEDEM 16 (Jerusalem: The Institute of Archaeology, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, 1983), 121; Jacobsson 1994, 54, 57–58, nos. 289, 314, pls. 24.289, 30.314.
- ³⁶ Finger-ring, LCIIA2, Sjöqvist, Erik, “Ajos Jakovos: The Cult Places at Dhima,” in Einar Gjerstad, John Lindros, Erik Sjöqvist, and Alfred Westholm, *The Swedish Cyprus Expedition: Finds and Results of the Excavations in Cyprus 1927–1931, vol. I* (Stockholm: The Swedish Cyprus Expedition, 1934), 357–358, no. 2, pls. LXVII.2, CXLV.20; Jacobsson 1994, 56, no. 305.
- ³⁷ Scarab, LCIIC, South, Alison K., “Kalavassos-Ayios Dhimitrios 1990,” *Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus* (1991): 137; Jacobsson 1994, 55, no. 294.
- ³⁸ Two scarabs, two plaques, one finger-ring, Kenna 1976; Scott 1976; Åström 1984; Jacobsson 1994, 48, 50, 52, 57, nos. 252, 254, 262, 278, 311, pls. 34.254, 36.252.
- ³⁹ Scarabs, LCIIC:2–LCIIIA; Leclant 1974, 148–149, nos. 1–2, figs. 1–2; Jacobsson 1994, 49, 52, nos. 258, 276.
- ⁴⁰ Scarabs, BMGR nos. 1898.12-1.20 and 1899.6-4.4; Porada, Edith, “Seals from the Tombs of Maroni,” in Jane Johnson, *Maroni de Chypre*, Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 59 (Göteborg: Paul Åströms förlag, 1980), 71; Jacobsson 1994, 47–48, 53, no. 249, 281, pl. 22.249.
- ⁴¹ Scarabs, Jacobsson 1994, 51, nos. 269–270; Smith 2012b, 73, 97, nos. 22–23, figs. 5d, 8i–j, 11h–i. Note that there is still discussion as to whether two additional scarabs from Kourion were found in Late Cypriot contexts, Jacobsson 1994, 47, 50–51, nos. 248, 266, BMGR no. 1896.2-1.1 is most likely of the Third Intermediate period and BMGR no. 1896.2-1.93, may have been carved on Cyprus in imitation of New Kingdom scarabs. See Kiely 2011, nos. 1.5 and 28.4, Tomb 1 no. 5 and Tomb 28 no. 4.
- ⁴² Scarab, Tomb 10, no. 5, LCI, Pecorella, Paolo E., *Le Tombe dell’eta’ del Bronzo Tardo della Necropoli a mare di Ayia Irini “Paleokastro”* (Rome: Istituto per gli Studi Micenei ed Egeo-Anatolici, 1977), 56, 62–63, figs. 127, 143.5.
- ⁴³ Dalton 2007. Note that the usual English spelling of Enkomi is used in this article rather than the alternate transliteration, Engomi.
- ⁴⁴ There are five further conoids reported in Courtois 1987, 6–7; they are reported to be from specific contexts, but no further details about materials or design are provided.
- ⁴⁵ Tatton-Brown 2003, 16, 20–21, 25, 32, 34, 39, 46, 49, 56, notes 11 cylinders, 3 scarabs, and 1 seal ring that have not yet been associated with objects preserved today in the British Museum or the Cyprus Museum. These come from Tombs 14, 20, 35, 45, 60, 63, 69, 84 chamber A, 87, and 96.
- ⁴⁶ Cesnola, Alessandro Palma di, *Salamina (Cyprus): The History, Treasures, & Antiquities of Salamis in the Island of Cyprus*, second edition (London: Whiting and Co., 1884).
- ⁴⁷ See Webb 1987, 25 n. 1 for an assessment of seals from Enkomi. A publication of the cylinder seals in the “old collection” in the inventory of the Cyprus Museum, Nicosia, is currently underway, see Merrillees, Robert S., “The glyptic of Late Bronze Age Cyprus: an Historiographical Review,” in Georgios K. Ioannidi and Stelios Hadjistelli (eds.), *Acts of the Third International Congress of Cypriot Studies (Nicosia, 16–20 April 1996)* (Nicosia: Hetaireia Kypriakon Spoudon, 2000), 298. In this study only those seals linked with a specific British tomb are included in the catalogue (nos. 151, 168). The full range of seals from the British excavations that have been identified in the Cyprus Museum can be found on Pilides nd.
- ⁴⁸ Joyner et al. 2006.
- ⁴⁹ Merrillees 2009.
- ⁵⁰ The other 34 seals known today reported from the British excavations at Enkomi are: 12 cylinders (BMGR nos. 1897.4-1.53, 691, 696, 726, 742–744, 746–748, 1419, and 1966.11-3.2; Crewe 2009, S.8, S.10, U.40, U.50, U.53, U.61, U.75, U.179, U.238, U.262, U.267, U.297), 5 conoids (BMGR nos. 1897.4-1.751–755; Crewe 2009, S.2, S.3, U.51, U.52, U.263), 13 scarabs (BMGR nos. 1897.4-1.759–761, 763, and 1899.6-4.3; Jacobsson 1994, 47–49, 53–54, nos. 245, 255, 282, 286, pls. 35.245 and 255, 38.286, 49.282; Crewe 2009, S.14, S.15, U.77, U.78, U.269; Pilides nd, Cyprus Museum nos. D33, D34, D77, D150, D154, D156, D159, D160), and 4 finger-rings (BMGR no. 1897.4-1.778; Jacobsson 1994, 56, no. 307, pl. 25.307; Crewe 2009, U.264; Pilides nd, Cyprus Museum nos. J381, J421 [possibly from British Tomb 99], J776 [possibly from British Tomb 28]). In addition are a 19th dynasty faience scarab from British Tomb 33, dated to the LC to Cypro-Achaic period (BMGR no. 1897.4-1.694; Jacobsson 1994, 48, no. 250, pl. 29.250; Crewe 2009, Tomb 33, no. 1), and a Greek gold finger-ring from British Tomb 100, dated to the LCII period (BMGR no. 1897.4-1.648; Crewe 2009, Tomb 100, no. 1); neither tomb is located on the site plans in Dalton 2007. Note that in Pilides nd, under British Tombs 13 and 14 there is a reference to seals reported by Åström in the British Museum that actually refers to page 646 in Kenna’s 1972 listings of seals in the Cyprus Museum. These are not references to seals from Tombs 13 and 14 but are instead references to Cyprus Museum inventory numbers E13 and E14 and seem to have nothing to do with Enkomi.
- ⁵¹ Crewe 2009.
- ⁵² Murray, Alexander S., Arthur H. Smith, and Henry B. Walters, *Excavations in Cyprus* (London, The British Museum, 1900).
- ⁵³ Kenna, Victor E. G., *Corpus of Cypriote Antiquities 3: Catalogue of the Cypriote Seals of the Bronze Age in the British Museum*, Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 20.3 (Göteborg: Paul Åströms förlag, 1971). Kenna’s 1972 attempt to list all the known seals from Late Bronze Age Cyprus contains many of these seals (see pages 651–

- 654 for seals in the British Museum), but leaves out the finger rings, many of which he had included in his 1971 publication.
- ⁵⁴ Tatton-Brown 2003. Comparison of the original excavation notes with the catalogue provided in Crewe 2009 revealed that all those associated with a tomb by Crewe are listed in Tatton-Brown's transcription of the notes. See each entry in Crewe 2009 for earlier bibliography for each seal in those collections.
- ⁵⁵ Joyner et al. 2006.
- ⁵⁶ Pilides, Despina, "Reconstructing' the Enkomi tombs (British Excavations): an instructive exercise," in Vasiliki Kassianidou and George Papasavvas (eds.), *Eastern Mediterranean Metallurgy and Metalwork in the Second Millennium BC: A Conference in Honour of James D. Muhly, Nicosia, 10th–11th October 2009* (Oxford: Oxbow, 2012), 83–93; Pilides nd (the research for this web publication took place in 2009 and 2010).
- ⁵⁷ Most of the seals from the British excavations that are in the British Museum have been studied by this author, with the exception of some rings that remain to be studied. I thank J. Lesley Fitton and Thomas Kiely of the Department of Greece and Rome for their cooperation and generosity. I also thank the Trustees of the British Museum for permission to use photographs of objects in this collection.
- ⁵⁸ Sjöqvist 1934.
- ⁵⁹ Collon 2003.
- ⁶⁰ Andersson 1982. The other 13 seals found by the Swedish team are: 4 cylinders (Enkomi nos. 18–19, 27–28; Andersson 1982, 27; Collon 2003, 291–292, nos. 336–337), 5 conoids (Enkomi nos. 1, 12–15; Andersson 1982, 27; Collon 2003, 290–292, nos. 334, 338), 2 rectangular stamp seals (Enkomi nos. 16–17; Andersson 1982, 27; Collon 2003, 286, 290–291, nos. 328, 335), 2 scarabs (Enkomi nos. 30–31; Andersson 1982, 27).
- ⁶¹ Sjöqvist 1940.
- ⁶² Åström 1972a, 1972b. Note, however, that the redatings of the tombs is not always spelled out even though his overall dates for British, French, Swedish, and Cypriot tombs is included in the summary at the end of Åström 1972b, 828–830. Furthermore, the dates proposed for tomb constructions based on shape sometimes conflict with the dates suggested for the objects contained in them. An example that pertains to a seal in the Appendix, no. 190, is the discussion of Swedish Tomb 17: Åström 1972a, 48 gives the tomb shape an LCIIA date and the dating based on contents is covered in Åström 1972b, 680, 684, 688, 830. Note that the earliest burial (Åström 1972b, 680) is described as LCIB possibly extending into LCIIA, which is at odds with the same author's thoughts about the tomb's construction. Nevertheless, the dates for the Swedish tombs as proposed by Åström are used here. Also it should be remembered that the variability of tomb shapes pose challenges for dating, thus the date of burials in a tomb should rely more on contents than on tomb construction (see Keswani 2004, 114).
- ⁶³ All the seals in the Medelhavsmuseet from Enkomi have been studied by this author. I would like to thank Kristian Göransson and Christian Muhlenbock for permission to study this material and for their help in clarifying details of the objects. The remaining seals from the Swedish excavations may be in the Cyprus Museum. In the listing of seals in the Cyprus Museum, Kenna 1972, 649 references only the photo collection for the seal from Tomb 17 (Appendix no. 190) rather than the seal itself.
- ⁶⁴ These tombs were published in Schaeffer 1936, Schaeffer 1952, and Courtois 1981. See nos. 107–110, 123–124, 131, 136, 178–180. Also note that one black stone engraved scarab is mentioned in Schaeffer 1936, 138, Tomb 6, no. 76, but no illustration is included and there is no further information about this seal.
- ⁶⁵ A further five are reported in Courtois 1987, 6–7.
- ⁶⁶ Courtois 1987; Webb 1987.
- ⁶⁷ As in Courtois 1984, 149–150; Courtois et al. 1986, 188, 190–192, 195–196. The other 17 seals reported by the French team are: 1 wooder roller impression (no. 1934/6; Schaeffer 1936, 83, fig. 34; Caubet et al. 1987, 46–47, fig. 12, pls. XIV.2, XV.1–3), 3 cylinders (1949 no. 4.026, 1957 no. 10.222a, 1962 no. 15.023; Schaeffer 1952, 92–93, fig. 33.2, pls. VII.4, VIII.1, 5; Schaeffer 1983, 165; Webb 1987, 91, no. 43, pl. 11), 9 conoids (1949 nos. 4.030, 4.063, 4.066, 1950 nos. 5.124, 5.143, 5.145, 5.508, 5.513, 1959 no. 12.108; Schaeffer 1952, 72–75, figs. 23.1–2, 25.1–4, 26.1–2, pls. V.1–2, 5, 8, 10–12; Courtois et al. 1986, pl. XXXII.16), 1 rectangular stamp seal (1963, no. 16.01; Courtois et al. 1986, 190, 192, pl. XXXII.24), and 1 scarab (no. 2001; Caubet et al. 1981, 66, CKY 111, pl. 28.CKY 111; Jacobsson 1994, 54, no. 287, pl. 68.287). From recorded contexts not found on the map of the site are a cylinder seal from sondage XXXVII, point topographique 23, LCIIIB (1958 no. 11.69, Webb 1987, 64–66, no. 15, pls. 1, 5) and a conoid from trench XLI, point topographique 37, no context date given (1958 no. 11.187; Courtois et al. 1986, 190, pl. XXXII.14). Some of the scarabs discovered in 1949 and 1950 might be from Building 18, which was excavated during that period.
- ⁶⁸ Schaeffer 1936; Schaeffer 1952; Courtois 1971; Courtois 1981.
- ⁶⁹ Courtois 1984; Caubet et al. 1981; Caubet et al. 1987.
- ⁷⁰ Courtois et al. 1986.
- ⁷¹ Some of the seals from these excavations that are housed in the Cyprus Museum have been studied by this author. I thank former Director of Antiquities Demos Christou, former Curator and later Director of Antiquities Pavlos Flourentzos, and former technician Gregoris Christou. I also thank Jennifer Webb for her comments on the seals that she studied for her 1987 publication as well as comments on the stamp seals from the French excavations. The majority of these seals, including those in the Musée du Louvre, remain to be studied in person.
- ⁷² Dikaios 1969; Dikaios 1971.
- ⁷³ An uncarved scaraboid, Charles 1971, 823, pl. 189.290; Jacobsson 1994, 54, no. 290.
- ⁷⁴ Charles 1971; Porada 1971.
- ⁷⁵ Merrillees 2006.
- ⁷⁶ Merrillees 2009.
- ⁷⁷ Crewe 2007, see the summary table on page 73. Note, however, that her summaries of revisions to the chronology of Enkomi offered by other scholars is

- inaccurate in places. The reader is referred to Iacovou, Maria, *The Pictorial Pottery of Eleventh Century B.C. Cyprus*, *Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology* 78 (Göteborg: Paul Åströms förlag, 1988) and Kling 1989 for their discussions of the subject and Webb 1999, especially 91–92, for a summary.
- ⁷⁸ Kling 1989, for s summary see page 87.
- ⁷⁹ Edith Porada’s impressions of these seals that are housed in the Seal Impression Study Collection in the Pierpont Morgan Library in New York were studied by this author. I thank Sidney Babcock for permission to study the material and the staff of the Reading Room for facilitating my work, most particularly Inge Dupont, Maria Molestina, and Sylvie Merian. I have also studied many of these seals in person in the Cyprus Museum. I thank former Director of Antiquities Demos Christou and Acting Directors Despina Pilides and Marina Solomidou-Ieronymidou as well as former Curator and later Director of Antiquities Pavlos Flourentzos, and former technician Gregoris Christou and technician Georgos Masouras. Search of the storage areas in Larnaca for Appendix nos. 1 and 2 were unsuccessful. I would, however, like to thank Andreas Savva and Marinus Avraam, both formerly of the Larnaca District Museum, especially for their assistance in holding the ladder during searches of trays at the top.
- ⁸⁰ Appendix nos. 3–19, 25, 27–28, 31, 40–42, 46–47, 49–51, 53–55, 58–61, 64–68, 70–72, 76–83, 87–91, 95–96, 98, 107–108, 112, 118, 120–122, 125–131, 136, 139, 144–145, 153–154, 157–159, 161–162, 166, 169–171, 174, 180–181, 184, 190–192, 194, 196–197, 200–202, 204–205, 215–217, 220, 222–226. Also see Schaeffer 1952, 92–93, fig. 33.2, pls. VII.4, VIII.1, 5, 1949 no. 4.026; Andersson 1982, 27, Enkomi nos. 18–19, 27–28; Schaeffer 1983, 165, 1962 no. 15.023; Webb 1987, 91, no. 43, pl. 11, 1957 no. 10.222a; Collon 2003, 291–292, nos. 336–337; Crewe 2009, S.8, S.10, U.40, U.50, U.53, U.61, U.75, U.179, U.238, U.262, U.267, U.297, BMGR nos. 1897.4-1.53, 691, 696, 726, 742–744, 746–748, 1419, and 1966.11-3.2. In the records of the British excavation an additional 11 cylinders are reported that might bring the total of cylinders to 141: Tatton-Brown 2003, 16 (Tomb 14, one of “porcelain”), 20 (Tomb 20, one of “porcelain”), 21 (Tomb 35, one of “porcelain”), 25 (Tomb 45, one of “bone” with “gold ends”), 32 (Tomb 60, one of “ivory”), 34 (Tomb 63, two of “porcelain”), 39 (Tomb 69, one of “basalt”), 46 (Tomb 84 Chamber A, one of “stone”), 49 (Tomb 87, one of “basalt” and one of “porcelain”). Possibly the stone cylinder from Tomb 84, Chamber A, is BMGR 1966.11-3.2. It had the same registration number as BMGR 1897.4-1.456 (Appendix no. 171) from this tomb, see Joyner et al. 2006, 139.
- ⁸¹ Schaeffer 1936, 83, fig. 34; Caubet et al. 1987, 46–47, fig. 12, pls. XIV.2, XV.1–3; Smith 2007, 363, no. 17, fig. 4b.
- ⁸² A formal study of the materials of only some of the seals has been undertaken, see Joyner et al. 2006 and Merrillees 2009. More work is needed in this area to identify accurately the materials of all seals found on Cyprus.
- ⁸³ Appendix no. 27 was also not perforated. Also see BMGR no. 1897.4-1.746, Crewe 2009, no. S.8. (also not perforated), BMGR no. 1897.4-1.746, Crewe 2009, no. S.8.
- ⁸⁴ Merrillees 2006; Merrillees calls attention especially to Dikaios’s no. 1143, piece of stone drilled out for a cylinder, Dikaios 1969, 99; Dikaios 1971, 678; Merrillees 2006, 237–238, fig. 3.
- ⁸⁵ In the records of the British excavation an additional 4 stamps are reported that might bring the total of stamps to 152: Tatton-Brown 2003, 20 (Tomb 20, two “ivory” scarabs and one porcelain scarab), 56 (Tomb 96, engraved gold ring).
- ⁸⁶ Appendix nos. 21–24, 26, 30, 44, 62–63, 73–74, 97, 99, 101, 105, 109, 132–135, 146–147, 160, 173, 176–178, 182–183, 185–187, 189, 195. And see Courtois 1987, 6–7 where five more are reported. See also Schaeffer 1952, 72–75, figs. 23.1–2, 25.1–4, 26.1–2, pls. V.1–2, 5, 8, 10–12, 1949 nos. 4.030, 4.063, 4.066, 1950 nos. 5.124, 5.143, 5.145, 5.508, 5.513; Andersson 1982, 27, Enkomi nos. 1, 12–15; Courtois et al. 1986, 190, pls. XXXII.14, 16, 1958 no. 11.187, 1959 no. 12.108; Collon 2003, 290–292, nos. 334, 338; Crewe 2009, S.2, S.3, U.51, U.52, U.263, BMGR nos. 1897.4-1.751–755.
- ⁸⁷ Again see Joyner et al. 2006 for those seals for which the materials have been confirmed.
- ⁸⁸ For a partial study of Cypriot gold rings, see Goring, Elizabeth S., *Late Cypriot Goldwork* (PhD thesis, Bedford College, University of London, 1983), 316–347. On the goldwork specifically from Enkomi see Peillon, Isabelle, *Catalogue descriptif et étude comparative des pièces d’orfèverie publiées d’Enkomi* (Mémoire de maîtrise, Section archéologique, Université de Lyon II, 1972).
- ⁸⁹ Most of these are unengraved scarabs or scaraboids (nos. 33–34, 84, 111). One ring of composition has a hoop topped by a scarab and cast in one piece (Pilides nd, Cyprus Museum inv. no. J421; this is possibly from British Museum Tomb 99 because the number 99 appears on the inventory card in the museum, but there is no mention of such a ring in the excavation notes published in Tatton-Brown 2003). One was set with a slice of a cylinder (no. 213). Note also that one swivel ring has a carved scarab (no. 228). One is missing the scarab or scaraboid (no. 209). The paste seal in another is no longer preserved (no. 57).
- ⁹⁰ Appendix nos. 32, 39, 69, 86, 114–115, 207–208, 218, also see Jacobsson 1994, 56, no. 307, pl. 25.307; Crewe 2009, U.264, BMGR no. 1897.4-1.778; Pilides nd, Cyprus Museum no. J776.
- ⁹¹ Appendix no. 85 and BMGR no. 1897.4-1.648, Crewe 2009, Tomb 100, no. 1 (location of Tomb 100 not found on the plan of Enkomi). For other rings see Appendix nos. 35–38, 56–57, 116–117, 140–142, 151, 198–199, 209–212, 219 and 228 Pilides nd, Cyprus Museum no. J381. Tatton-Brown 2003, 56 reports one gold ring in British Museum Tomb 96, the location of which is currently unknown.
- ⁹² Appendix nos. 45, 48, 92, 94, 100, 103–104, 113, 119, 123, 137–138, 143, 150, 152, 155–156, 163, 168, 172, 175, 188, 203, 206, 227. Also see Charles 1971, 823, pl. 189.290; Caubet et al. 1981, 66, CKY 111, pl. 28.CKY

- 111; Andersson 1982, 27, Enkomi nos. 30–31; Jacobsson 1994, 47–49, 53–54, nos. 245, 250, 255, 282, 286, 287, 290 pls. 29.250, 35.245 and 255, 38.286, 49.282, 68.287; Crewe 2009, S.14, S.15, Tomb 33, no. 1, U.77, U.78, U.269, BMGR nos. 1897.4-1.694, 759–761, 763, and 1899.6-4.3; Pilides nd, Cyprus Museum nos. D33, D34, D77, D150, D154, D156, D159, D160. Schaeffer 1936, 138 reports a scarab in Tomb 6, no. 76. Tatton-Brown 2003, 20, lists three scarabs from Tomb 20 excavated by the British.
- ⁹³ Appendix nos. 33–34, 84, 111, 228 and Pilides nd, Cyprus Museum no. J421.
- ⁹⁴ Cypriot excavations, no. 1367, Charles 1971, 823, pl. 189.290; Jacobsson 1994, 54, no. 290.
- ⁹⁵ Andrews 1994, 44, 54, fig. 55i, mentions that this shape that resembles a large bow may represent a bundle of grain or two flowers.
- ⁹⁶ Courtois et al. 1986, 190, 192, pl. XXXII.24 (1963, no. 16.01).
- ⁹⁷ Collon 2003, 286, 290–291, nos. 328, 335.
- ⁹⁸ Two loom weights were stamped with a seal that might have been a finger-ring (no. 102).
- ⁹⁹ One other scarab might also be from an early tomb, but it is uncertain whether it was found in the tomb (no. 138). Also three scarabs are listed in the excavation notes for British Tomb 20 (Tatton-Brown 2003, 20), objects in which date from LCIA–II (Crewe 2009). It is unknown whether any of these scarabs bore carved decoration on the underside or had traces of ring settings.
- ¹⁰⁰ Pilides nd, Cyprus Museum no. J421 listed under Tomb 99.
- ¹⁰¹ On the date of Tomb 99 see Crewe 2009.
- ¹⁰² Andrews, Carol, *Ancient Egyptian Jewellery* (London: The Trustees of the British Museum, 1990), 59.
- ¹⁰³ Schulz and Seidel 2007, 168–169, cat. no. 130, with further references.
- ¹⁰⁴ Pilides nd, lists the information on the inventory card in the Cyprus Museum, which simply characterizes the piece as Archaic. Unfortunately there is no mention of such a ring in the excavation notes for Tomb 99 (see Tatton-Brown 2003). Even if found in the Tomb, the wide date range offers no help for identifying the date of this object.
- ¹⁰⁵ Two cylinders (nos. 90–91) from earlier contexts are characterized as unfinished and heavily worn.
- ¹⁰⁶ One possible scarab impression (no. 1) dates back to late LCIA.
- ¹⁰⁷ The lack of cult contexts with seals at Enkomi is striking; the only seal from a well-defined cult area, the sanctuary of the Ingot God (Courtois 1971), is published as a terracotta cylinder seal (no. 128). See Webb 1999 for a discussion of certain, uncertain, and misidentified cult contexts.
- ¹⁰⁸ Dikaios 1971, 627.
- ¹⁰⁹ Jacobsson 1994, 52, no. 275. Examples of slightly larger size come from Hala Sultan Tekke (featuring a beetle and measuring 1.5 x 1.0 cm; Jacobsson 1994, 53, no. 285) and Enkomi (carved with concentric circles and measuring 1.5 x 1.1 cm; Jacobsson 1994, 54, no. 287).
- ¹¹⁰ Neither Appendix nos. 1 nor 2 could be found when this author first began studying this material in 1991 and 1992. Renewed search may be more successful since the intensive study by Crewe (2007), which included the study and documentation of much material in the Larnaca storage area.
- ¹¹¹ Ben-Tor 1995, 85. The contextual date places this piece just before the start of the New Kingdom in Egypt, linking it with the practices typical of the Levant in the Middle Bronze Age and Second Intermediate period.
- ¹¹² Schaeffer 1952, pl. LXXX.
- ¹¹³ Schaeffer 1983, 164.
- ¹¹⁴ Schaeffer 1983, 165–168; Collon, Dominique, *First Impressions: Cylinder Seals in the Ancient Near East*. Revised edition (London: The British Museum, 2005), 62.
- ¹¹⁵ Schaeffer 1983, 164.
- ¹¹⁶ Sjöqvist 1934, 474–475.
- ¹¹⁷ Sjöqvist 1934, 475, 830.
- ¹¹⁸ Åström 1972a, 47–48; Åström 1972b, 684, 830.
- ¹¹⁹ Keswani 2004, 93.
- ¹²⁰ Collon 2003, 281.
- ¹²¹ As in Masson, Olivier, “Cylindres et cachets chypriotes portent des caractères chypro-minoens,” *Bulletin de correspondance hellénique* 81 (1957): 8, no. 1.
- ¹²² Schaeffer 1952, 129, 131–133.
- ¹²³ Åström 1972b, 638.
- ¹²⁴ Keswani 2004, 95, 125, 232.
- ¹²⁵ Jacobsson 1994, 9–12, nos. 12, 24, 25, 29, 30.
- ¹²⁶ Jacobsson 1994, 62.
- ¹²⁷ Courtois 1981, 54.
- ¹²⁸ Jacobsson 1994, 50, no. 261.
- ¹²⁹ Smith 2007, 350–351 illustrates examples from Phlamoudhi.
- ¹³⁰ Cylinders recorded in the notes of the British excavations would increase this number of cylinders in tombs from this period. See Tatton-Brown 2003, 20, 34, 39 for three “porcelain” (faience) and one “basalt” (dark stone) cylinder in Tombs 20, 63, and 69 that dates to the LCIA–II, LCIB–II, and LCIA–IIC periods respectively.
- ¹³¹ This tomb might also have contained a “basalt” cylinder (Tatton-Brown 2003, 39). Study of material in the Cyprus Museum, Pilides nd, revealed a silver ring with a rectangular bezel similar in shape and with a more schematic version of the design on no. 39. This object, Cyprus Museum no. J776, may come from British Tomb 28 because the number 28 is noted on its inventory card. Tomb 28 contains material of the LCIB and II periods (see Crewe 2009), making the end date for this ring similar to that for no. 39. The original records of the excavation (Tatton-Brown 2003), however, make no mention of any similar object.
- ¹³² Åström 1972a, 46; Åström 1972b, 688, 692, 830.
- ¹³³ Of course it is possible that the three scarabs, two “ivory” examples of which are described as Egyptian, in the excavation records for British Tomb 20 of the LCIA–II period might add to this picture (Tatton-Brown 2003, 20). Their current locations are unknown.
- ¹³⁴ And British Tomb 20 might add to this picture if study could confirm the cylinder and three scarabs reportedly found there (Tatton-Brown 2003, 20).

- ¹³⁵ British Tomb 45 might also have contained another cylinder described as “bone cylinder gold ends” (Tatton-Brown 2003, 25).
- ¹³⁶ Porada 1971, 788.
- ¹³⁷ Webb 1987, 45.
- ¹³⁸ Crewe 2009, U.61, BMGR no. 1897.4-1.1419.
- ¹³⁹ See Merrillees 2006.
- ¹⁴⁰ nos. 17–19, 40, 47, 59, 96, 120–122, 145, 162.
- ¹⁴¹ The type defined by Porada, Edith, “The Cylinder Seals of the Late Cypriote Bronze Age,” *American Journal of Archaeology* 52.1 (1948): 194–195, was discussed by Schaeffer 1952, 88–96 with respect to Enkomi in particular, a subject reviewed in detail by Webb 1987, 74–76.
- ¹⁴² Porada 1971, 789–790.
- ¹⁴³ Webb 1987, 63–64.
- ¹⁴⁴ It was found with three unpublished conoids in the area immediately to the north, at points topographiques 922, 923, 1026 in 1963 (Courtois 1987, 7).
- ¹⁴⁵ See also no. 64, recarved after the Egyptianizing design that was original to the cylinder.
- ¹⁴⁶ Seals carved with the details of a head on the backside are more common in the Iron Age, see Reyes 2001, 34–40.
- ¹⁴⁷ Porada 1971, 801–802.
- ¹⁴⁸ Porada 1971, 809.
- ¹⁴⁹ Courtois 1987, 6 reports that it was found with two unpublished conoid seals in 1960, nos. 13.131 and 13.138.
- ¹⁵⁰ Courtois 1984, 150 mentions a forthcoming volume about seals found at Enkomi from 1949 to 1970 (to be Alasia V). A volume about cylinder seals did appear in 1987 (Courtois 1987; Webb 1987), but the stamp seals remain to be published in full.
- ¹⁵¹ Courtois et al. 1986, 196.
- ¹⁵² French excavations 1963, no. 16.01, point topographique 966, Courtois et al. 1986, 190, 192, pl. XXXII.24.
- ¹⁵³ Appendix nos. 130 and 131 were found in French Tomb 5 in the third layer of what Schaeffer describes as the upper level of the tomb, which he dates to LCIII (Schaeffer 1952, 167, 217–220, pl. XXXVII). Both are identified as object no. 78 from this tomb illustrated on the tomb plan (Schaeffer 1952, 91–94, 170, pl. XXXVII). The reference in the list of objects (1952, 170) mentions only Appendix no. 131, but it mentions cylinders in the plural, hence it is likely that both seals are referenced and that specific mention of Appendix no. 130 was simply omitted from that page. Åström 1972b, 698 dates the burials at the top of this tomb to LCIIIB. Considering the confusion about these two objects and the lack of specifics as to precisely which burial layers are meant, Schaeffer’s general LCIII date is retained here.
- ¹⁵⁴ Additional cylinders are recorded in the excavation records by the British, see Tatton-Brown 2003, 16 (Tomb 14, one of “porcelain”), 21 (Tomb 35, one of “porcelain”), 32 (Tomb 60, one of “ivory”), 46 (Tomb 84 Chamber A, one of “basalt”), 49 (Tomb 87, one of “basalt” and one of “porcelain”). These tombs respectively date to time spans defined as LCIIA or IIB–C and possibly later, LCII–III (?), LCIB–III (no real evidence for LCI), LCI–III (no real evidence for use prior to LCII), and LCIA–III.
- ¹⁵⁵ Åström defines the tomb as an LCIA tomb shape (Åström 1972a, 46) and the contents as LCIIIC mixed (Åström 1972b, 692) and yet summarizes the date of the tomb as LCIA–IIC, III? with no further explanation (Åström 1972b, 830).
- ¹⁵⁶ One more ring was recorded in the excavation notes for British Tomb 96, described as a “gold ring (hippo) engraved” (Tatton-Brown 2003, 56). The tomb dates to LCIB–III (Crewe 2009).
- ¹⁵⁷ Crewe 2009 defines the range of dates for this tomb as LCIA–III, probably no later than LCIIIC.
- ¹⁵⁸ Schaeffer 1936, 138, no. 76 mentions a black stone engraved scarab measuring 1.6 width, but provides no illustration and no further details are known. The records for this tomb are contradictory. Numbers assigned to objects in this tomb in the 1936 publication are changed in Schaeffer 1952 (Appendix nos. 181, 182, and 183 are, respectively, nos. 63, 106, and 110 in Schaeffer 1936, 138–139, and are, instead, nos. 62, 107, and 111 in Schaeffer 1952, 71). Furthermore, while Sjöqvist 1940, 127, 135 attempts to separate objects into two burial phases (followed by Åström 1972b, 695, 698), this was not accepted by the excavator (Schaeffer 1952, 71). If Sjöqvist is correct then the two conoids were in a burial layer of the LCIIIA period and the scarab in one of the LCIIIB period. However, as there is uncertainty, the general dating of LCIII is retained here.
- ¹⁵⁹ Jacobsson 1994, 83.
- ¹⁶⁰ On marking at Enkomi see Hirschfeld, Nicolle, “Marks on Pots: Patterns of Use in the Archaeological Record at Enkomi,” in J. S. Smith (ed.), *Script and Seal Use on Cyprus in the Bronze and Iron Ages*, Colloquia and Conference Papers 4 (Boston: Archaeological Institute of America, 2002), 49–109.
- ¹⁶¹ Interestingly the chemical profile of faience on Cyprus suggests that it might have come from Egypt, although the same study notes that the Levant remains a possibility, see Maniatis, Y. Maniatis, M. Panagiotaki, and A. Kaczmarczyk, “Faience Production in the Eastern Mediterranean,” in M. S. Tite and A. J. Shortland (eds.), *Production Technology of Faience and Related Early Vitreous Materials*, Oxford University School of Archaeology Monograph 72 (Oxford: Oxford School of Archaeology, 2008), 127.
- ¹⁶² Keel, Othmar, “Stamps Seals – The Problem of Palestinian Workshops in the Second Millennium and Some Remarks on the Preceding and Succeeding Periods,” in Joan Goodnick Westenholz, *Seals and Sealing in the Ancient Near East: Proceedings of the Symposium held on September 2, 1993, Jerusalem, Israel*, Bible Lands Museum Publication 1 (Jerusalem: Bible Lands Museum Jerusalem, 1995), 121.
- ¹⁶³ Jacobsson 1994, 47, no. 248; Kiely 2011, nos. 1.5, Tomb 1 no. 5, BMGR no. 1896.2-1.93.
- ¹⁶⁴ Kenna 1976; Scott 1976; Åström 1984; Jacobsson 1994, 48, 50, no. 253, 254, 262, pl. 34.254.

¹⁶⁵ On both types see Reyes 2001; on the cubical stamp see Gubel, Eric, "Syro-Cypriote" Cubical Stamps: The Phoenician Connection (CGPH 2)," in Edward Lipinski (ed.), *Phoenicia and the East Mediterranean in the First*

Millennium B.C., Studia Phoenicia 5 (Leuven: Peeters, 1987), 195–224.

¹⁶⁶ Smith 2007.
